

# INSULAR GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER

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# INSULAR GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER

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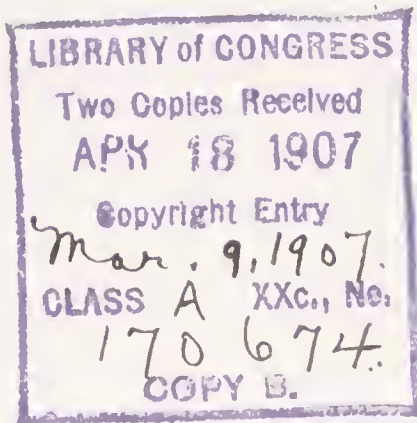
DAVID GIBBS

FORMERLY DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS



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INSULAR GEOGRAPHICAL PRIMER.

W. P. I



## PREFACE

THIS book has been prepared for use in the elementary schools of the Philippine Islands. In vocabulary, sentence structure, and selection of materials it is adapted for use in the third school year.

The study begins with the pupil's own surroundings and their representation by pictures and on maps. The text is arranged to accompany and supplement the study of the home district of the pupil. By personal study, descriptions, and pictures the pupil learns the various important land and water forms.

The method used in the text is direct, free from technicalities, and readily applicable to the various local conditions.

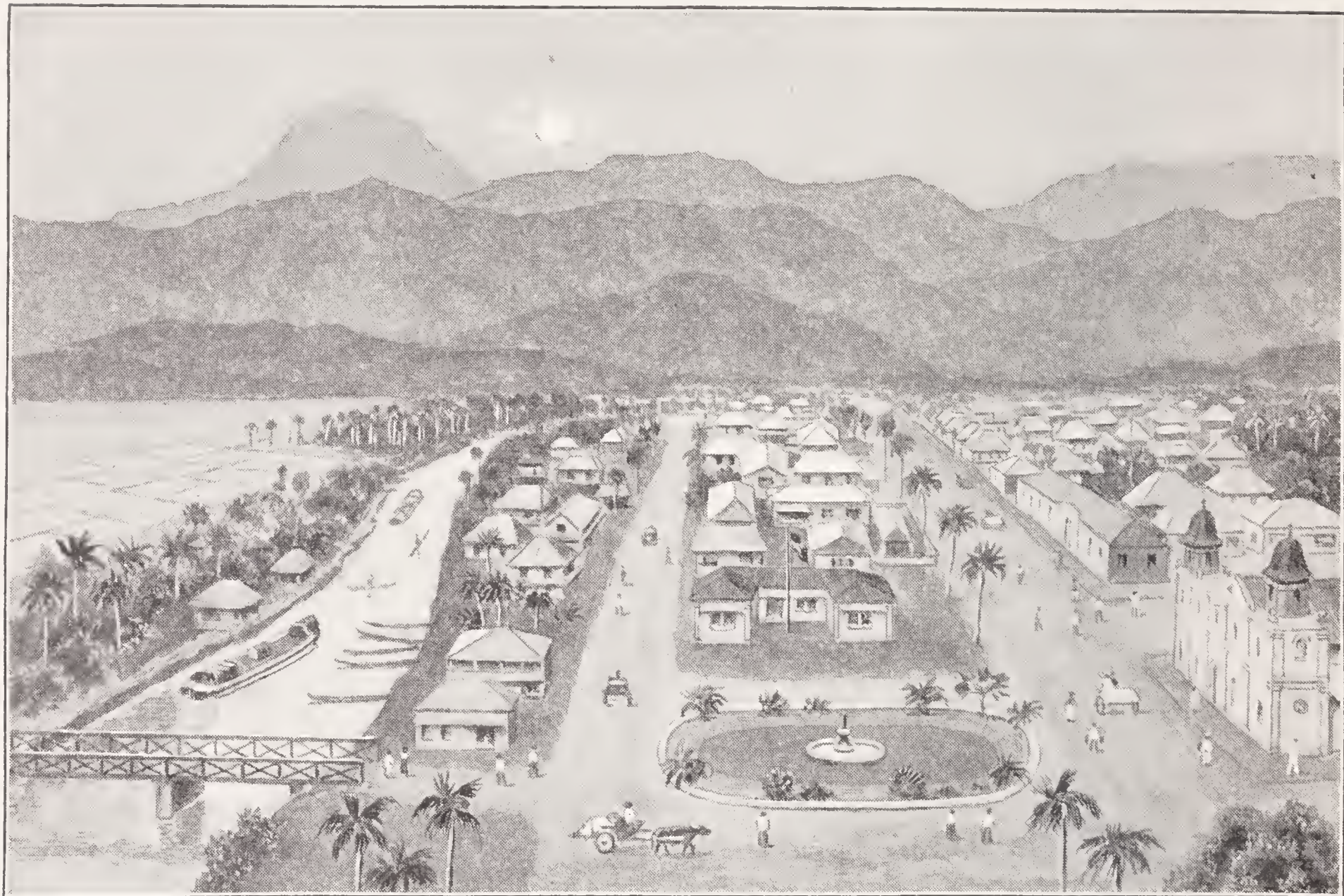
The description of the Philippines occupies a large part of the book. Besides the general description of the different islands, the more important industries, products, and peoples are specially described. This gives the pupil a good general knowledge of his own country as a basis for the study of other countries. Many if not most of the pupils will never make a more advanced study of their own country. For them a general knowledge of its peoples, industries, and products is of first importance.

In the description of other countries, the most important facts regarding their peoples and industries are included. China, Japan, India, and the East Indies are more fully treated on account of their greater interest to the Filipinos.

Many pictures and colored maps are used. The maps represent only the most important facts. Most facts of location, as of cities, capitals, mountains, rivers, etc., are developed in the map studies, and are not repeated in the text. This gives much more space in the descriptive text for interesting material.

A "Pronouncing Vocabulary" and "Directions for Teachers" are also included.





**The Town.**—This is a picture of a town. Find the schoolhouse. Find the church. Find a street. Find the plaza. Find the river. Find a casco on the river. Find a bridge over the river. Find the bancas on the side or bank of the river. Find the rice fields.

Do you live in a town? In what barrio do you live?

Do you live in a city? On what street is your house? On what

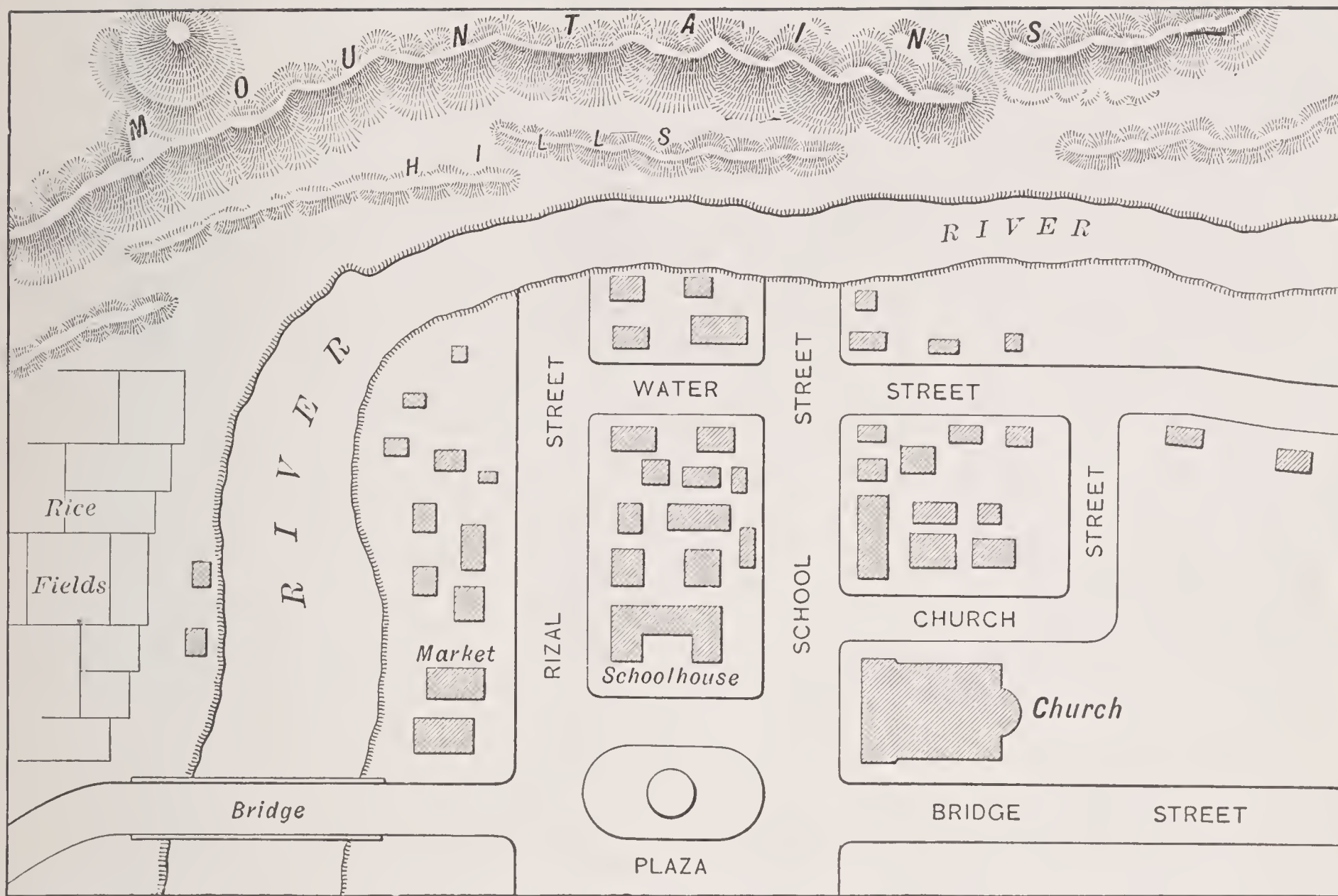
street is your schoolhouse? On what street is the church?

Have you been at a market? Is there a market in the place where you live? What is sold in the market? \* (I.)

Is there a river near your town? Is there a bridge over the river? Do boats go on the river? What do they carry? Where do they go?

\* The Roman numerals refer to Directions for Teachers on page 119





**Map.** — Here is another picture of a town. This kind of picture is a *Map*.

On this map find the schoolhouse. Find the church. Find the plaza. Find the river. Find the market.

Find Rizal Street. Find Water Street. Find the bridge over the river. Find the rice fields. Find School Street.

On a map of your town, find

your schoolhouse. On what street is it? On what street is your house? Can you find it on the map?

Find Church Street. Find Bridge Street. On what street is the market? Find the river. What is the name of the longest street? On what street is the post office? On what street is the municipal building? Find it on the map. (II.)

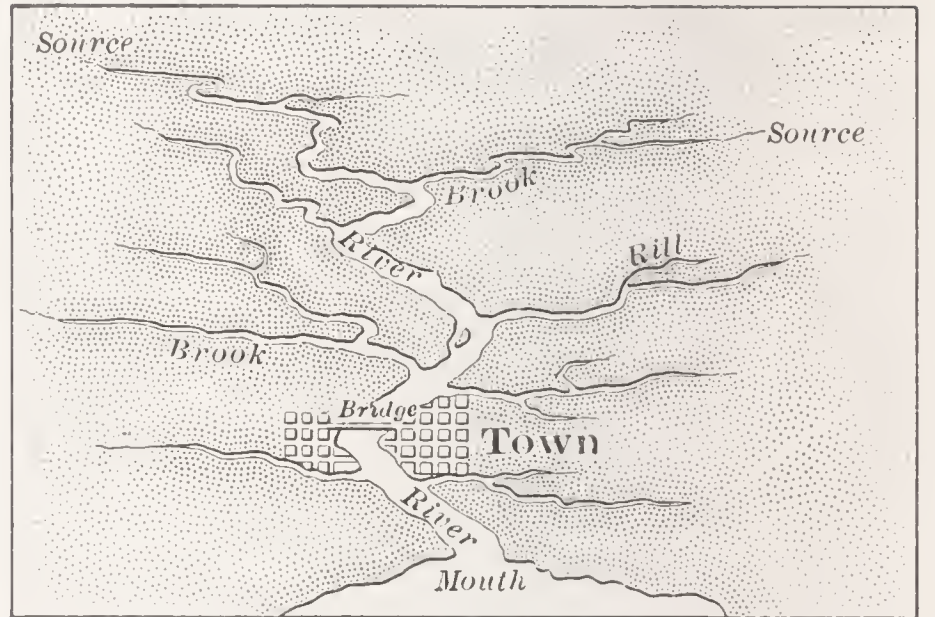




Picture of a river basin.

**River.** — In the picture of the river, find the town. Find the bridge. On the map of the river find the town.

How many large branches has the river? The large branches of a river are smaller rivers and *Brooks*. The smallest branches of brooks are called *Rills*. Rivers begin in rills and brooks.



Map of a river basin.

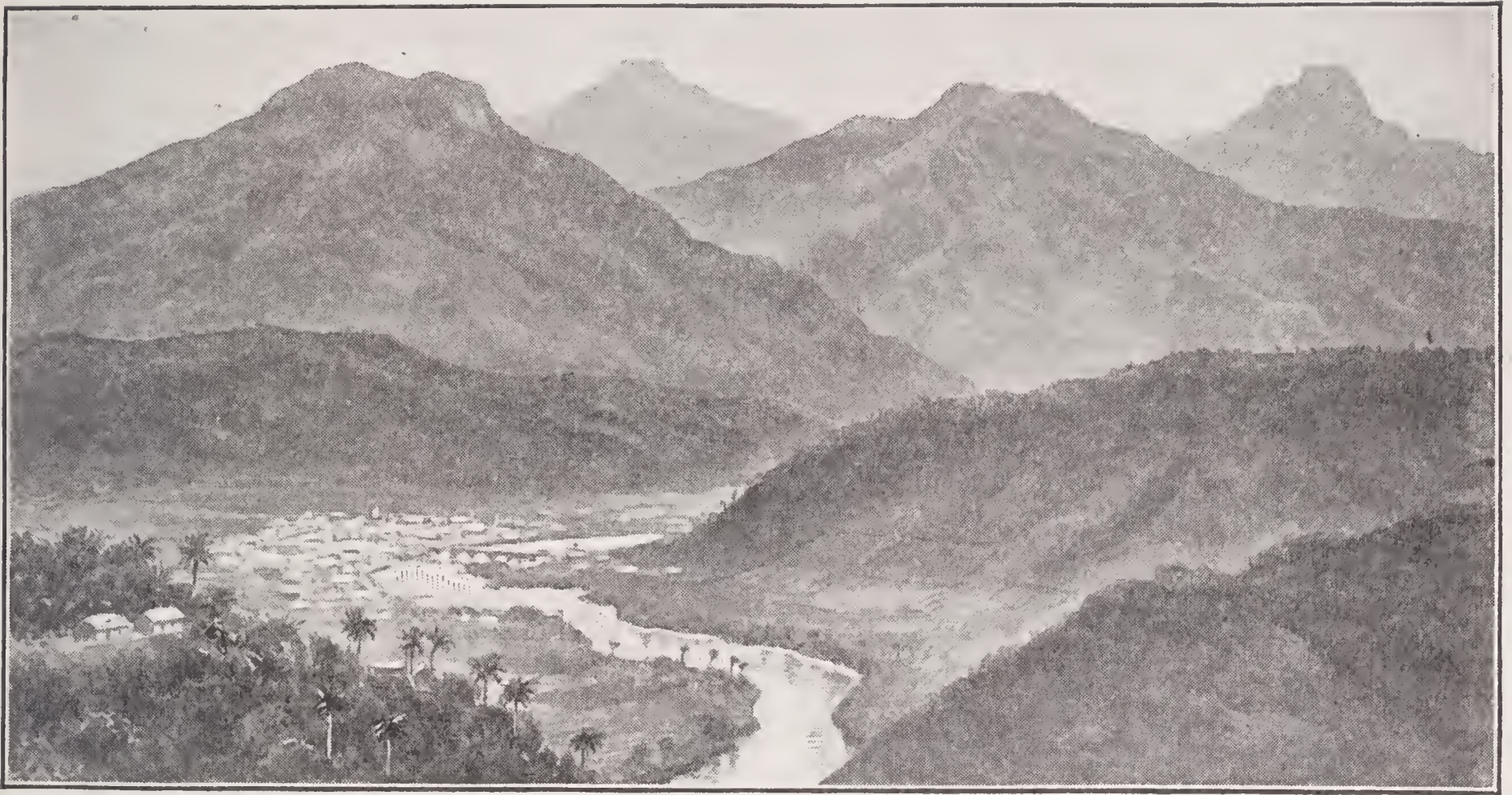
In the picture find the place where the river begins. This is the *Source* of the river. Find the place where it ends. This is the *Mouth* of the river. The town is near the mouth of the river.

Is there a rill, a brook, or a river near your home? Can you find its source? Where is its mouth? For what is it useful? (III.)



A river.





**Mountain.** — Here is a picture of some hills and mountains. The *Mountains* are the highest parts of the land. A hill is not so high as a mountain.

The sides of the hills and mountains are called *Slopes*. The highest part of a hill or a mountain is the *Top* or *Summit*.

In the picture how many hills are there? Find the tops of the mountains. Find the slopes of the hills. In the picture on page 4 and on the map on page 5 find the hills and mountains.

Are there hills near your town? Can you see any mountains? Find these hills or mountains on the map of your town. (IV.)

**Valley.** — In the picture find the river and the town. The land slopes down to the river. The river is in a lowland called a *Valley*. The city in the picture is in the valley. The valley is a lowland between hills and mountains. Rivers flow in lowlands or valleys.

Find the valley of a brook near your home. (V.)





A plain.

**Plain.**—In this picture there are no hills and no mountains. The land is nearly level and is called a *Plain*. Rice and sugar cane grow on the plains. Forests grow on the hills and mountains.

**Lake.**—In the picture we can see a river and a *Lake*. The lake is broad. The water is still. A small lake is called a *Pond*.

Brooks and rivers flow into lakes. They are the *Inlets*. The

river flowing out of the lake is the *Outlet*.

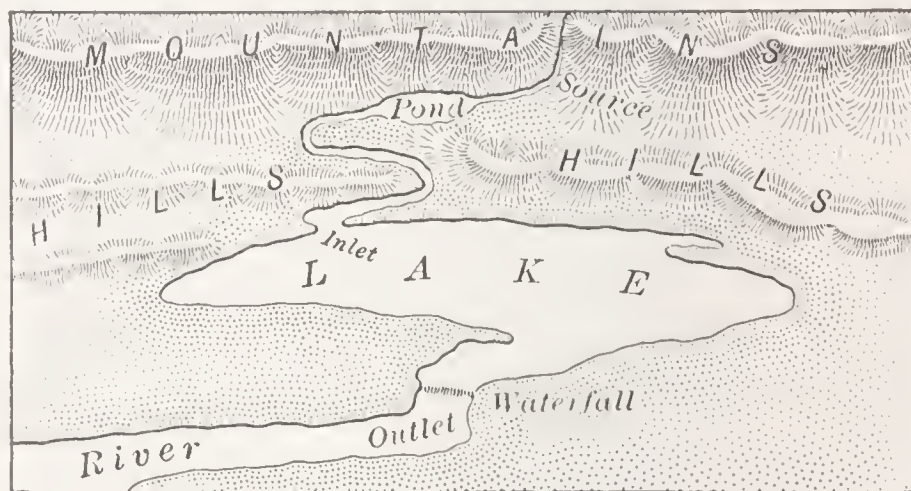
In the picture and on the map of a lake, find the inlet. Find the outlet.

Find the source of the inlet. Find its mouth. Find the hills. Find the mountains. (VI.)

**Waterfall.**—In the picture, at the outlet of the lake, there is a *Waterfall*. Here the water falls many feet.



Picture of a lake.



Map of a lake.





The ocean and the seashore.

**Ocean.**— If you should go down a river near your home, you would finally come to a very large body of water. This is the *Ocean*. The water of the ocean is very deep. It tastes *salt*. The water in rivers and brooks is *fresh*.

The place where the ocean meets the land is called the *Seashore*, or *Coast*. In some places the seashore is low and sandy. In some places it is high and rocky.

The water of the ocean rises and falls in *Waves*. The waves break on the shore in *Surf*.

Large ships and steamboats sail on the ocean. The ocean is very large. We can sail on it many days without seeing any land.

Do you live near the ocean? Do you like to see the waves? Do you like to bathe in the surf? Is the shore low and sandy, or is it high and rocky? Have you seen a ship on the ocean? (VII.)





**Cape.** — In some places along a coast, a point of the land extends into the water. This point of land is called a *Cape*.

In the picture on this page find three capes. On the map on page 11 find three capes.

**Peninsula.** — In the picture find the *Peninsula*. It is a part of the land nearly surrounded by water. Find the peninsula on the map.

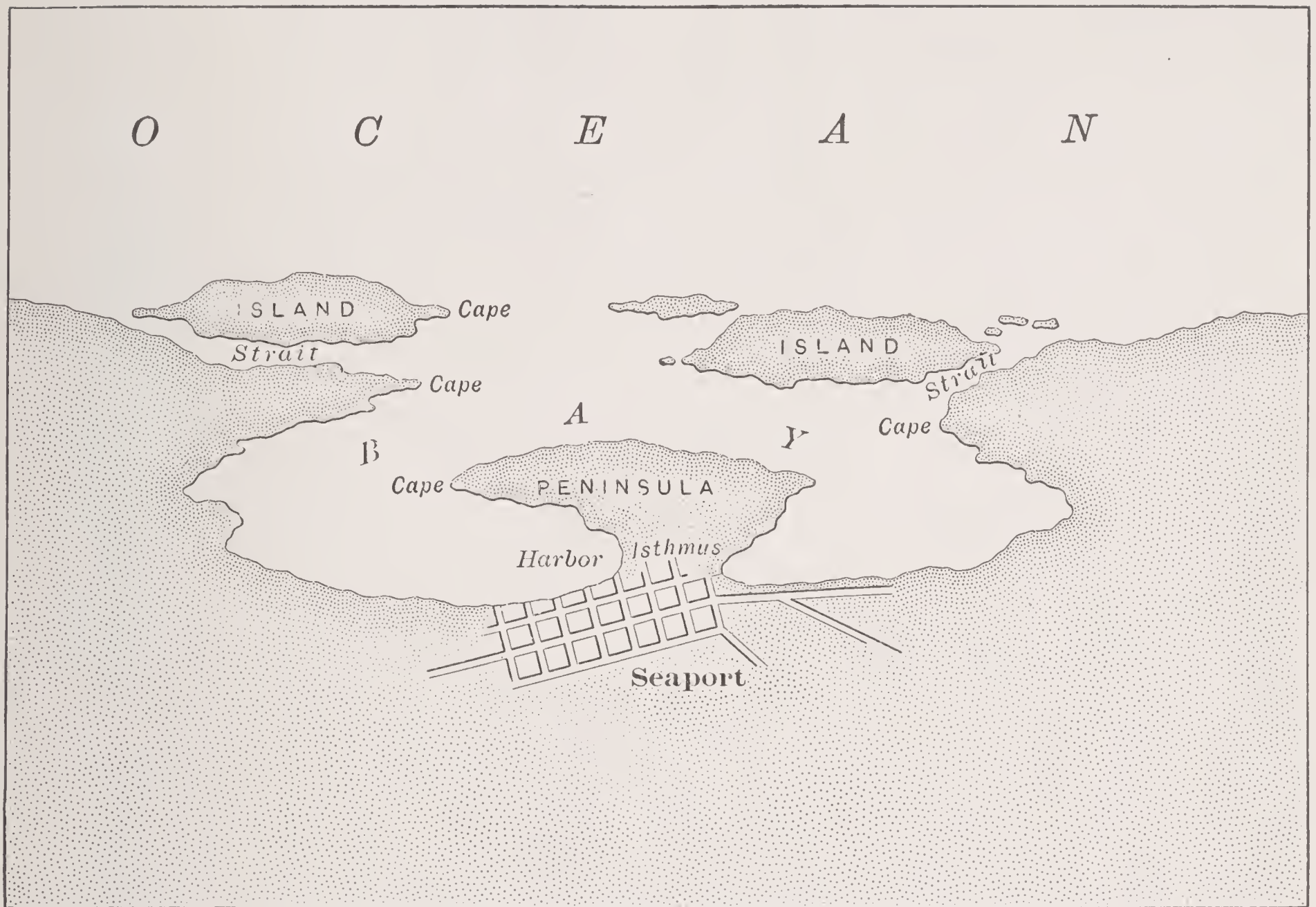
**Isthmus.** — In the picture find the narrow neck of land between the peninsula and the mainland. This neck is called an *Isthmus*.

Find the isthmus on the map.  
Draw a peninsula and an isthmus.

**Island.** — In the picture find the *Islands*. They are entirely surrounded by water.

Find an island in the picture.  
Find an island on the map.





**Bay.** — In some places along a coast, the water is nearly surrounded by the land. These parts of the water are *Bays*.

How many bays are there in the picture? Find the bays on the map.

Some bays are called *Gulfs*, and some are called *Seas*.

**Harbor.** — Some bays are small and deep. Ships may enter them safely. They protect the ships

from the wind and the waves. Such bays are called *Harbors*. Cities and towns are found on harbors. A city on a harbor is called a *Seaport*.

In the picture find the harbor and the city. Find the harbor and the city on the map.

**Strait.** — In the picture find a *Strait*. Find a strait on the map. A strait connects two larger bodies of water.

(VIII.)



**Directions.** — In the picture on page 4 find the sun. Is it high or low in the sky? When is the sun low in the sky?

In the morning the sun comes up, or *rises*. In the evening it goes down, or *sets*.

Can you point toward the place where the sun rises? Point to the place where the sun sets. The direction toward the place where the sun rises is *East*. The direction toward where the sun sets is *West*.

Stand with your face toward the west. The direction on the right side of you is *North*. The direction on the left side of you is *South*.

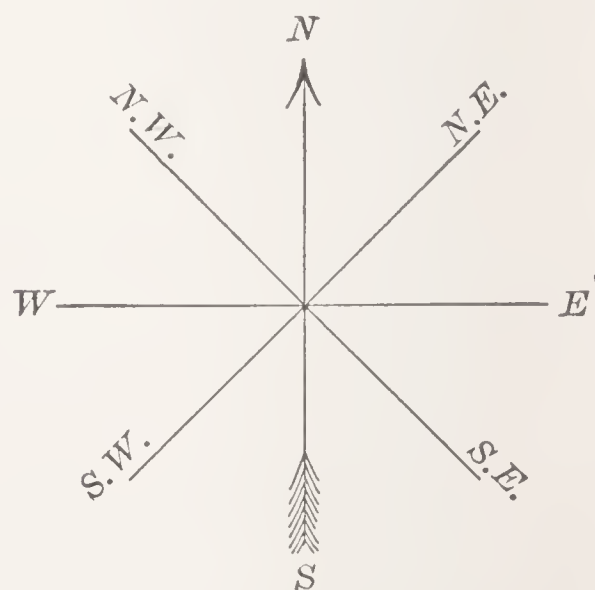
In your schoolroom, what is north of you? What is east of you? What is west of you? Walk toward the north. Take three steps toward the west. Point toward the south.

On the school floor draw a line toward the east. Draw a line across it toward the north. Draw a line halfway between east and north. Draw a line halfway between east and south.

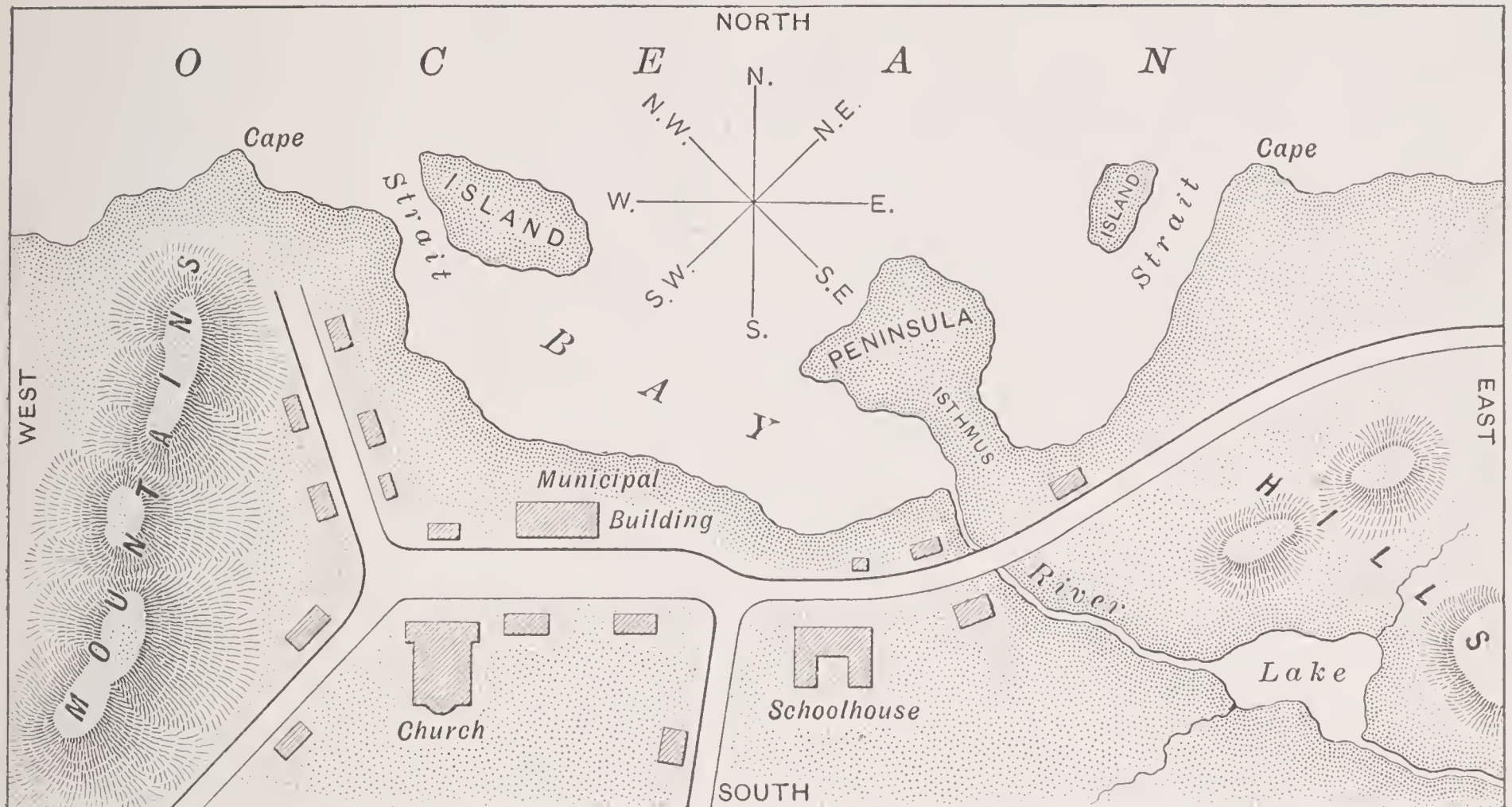
The direction halfway between East and North is *Northeast*. The direction between east and south is *Southeast*. Point toward the *Northeast*. Point toward the *Southeast*. Point toward the *Northwest*. Point toward the *Southwest*. What things can you see southwest of you? In what direction is your teacher from you?

N. is the abbreviation for North, N.E. for Northeast, E. for East, S. for South, W. for West, S.E. for Southeast, S.W. for Southwest, N.W. for Northwest.

**Directions on a Map.** — On a map toward the top of the map is North. Toward the bottom of the map is South. Toward the right side is East. Toward the left side is West. (IX.)







**Map Questions.** — 1. On this map what is the direction of the ocean from the land?

2. What is the direction from the large island to the small island?

3. In what direction is the church from the schoolhouse?

4. In what direction is the peninsula from the schoolhouse?

5. What is the direction from the hills to the mountains?

6. In what direction is the lake from the peninsula?

7. In what direction is the lake from the isthmus?

8. In what direction is the church from the municipal building?

9. In what direction does the river flow?

On a map of your town, what is the direction from the schoolhouse to the church? From the church to the market? From the town to the mountains? From the schoolhouse to your home? From your home to the river. In what direction does the river or the brook flow? Is there a cape or a bay on your map?

**Review.** — 1. What is the source of a river? 2. What is a lake?

3. How does a hill differ from a mountain? 4. How does a brook differ from a river?

5. What is a valley? An island? A peninsula? An isthmus? A bay? A strait? A cape?

6. Why do people build cities and towns on the harbors?





**Map Questions.** — Here is a map of the Philippine Islands.

1. Can you find the island on which you live?

2. Find the island of Luzon. Find Mindanao. Find Sámar. Find Mindoro. Find Manila Bay. Find Mindoro Strait.

3. What direction is Mindanao from Luzon?

4. In what direction is Palawan from Mindanao?

5. What sea is west of Luzon?

6. What ocean is east of the Philippine Islands?

7. What sea is south of Mindanao?

8. What gulf is west of Luzon?

9. What bay is west of Luzon?

10. What sea is between Palawan and Mindanao?

**Philippine Islands.** — You live on an island. What is the name of this island? This island is one of the Philippine Islands. The Filipinos live on the Philippine Islands.

**The Continents.** — On the map on page 15 find the Philippine Islands. What sea is west of the Philippine Islands? If we should cross this sea, we should come to





a very large body of land called the *Eastern Continent*.

What ocean is east of the Philippine Islands? If we should cross this large ocean, we should come to the *Western Continent*.

The Eastern Continent has three parts. They are *Asia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*.

*North America* and *South*

*America* are on the Western Continent.

**Map Questions.** — 1. Find Asia.

2. In what direction is Asia from the Philippine Islands?

3. In what direction is Europe from Asia?

4. What is the direction from Europe to Africa?

5. In what direction is North America from the Philippine Islands?



**The Earth.** — We live on the *Earth*. It is large and round like a great ball. Have you seen the moon when it is large and round? The earth is round like the moon. The earth seems flat to us. This is because we can see so little of it at a time. (X.)



The picture of the *Eastern Hemisphere* shows the Eastern Continent. The picture of the *Western Hemisphere* shows the Western Continent.

**Land and Water.** — The outside of the earth is the *Surface*. It is made up of *Land* and *Water*.



**The Hemispheres.** — Here are two pictures of the Earth. One picture shows the Eastern Continent. The other picture shows the Western Continent. Each picture shows half of the Earth.

The earth is round. It is a *sphere*. Half of a sphere is called a *hemisphere*. Half of the earth is called a *Hemisphere*.

The Eastern Continent and the Western Continent, the Philippine Islands, and many other islands form the land. The oceans, bays, gulfs, rivers, and lakes form the water. The land covers only one fourth of the surface of the earth. What part of the surface does the water cover?

*Study the maps on pages 18 and 19.*



**Day and Night.** — Where does the sun rise? Where does it set? When is your shadow toward the west? When is it toward the east? When is it shortest?

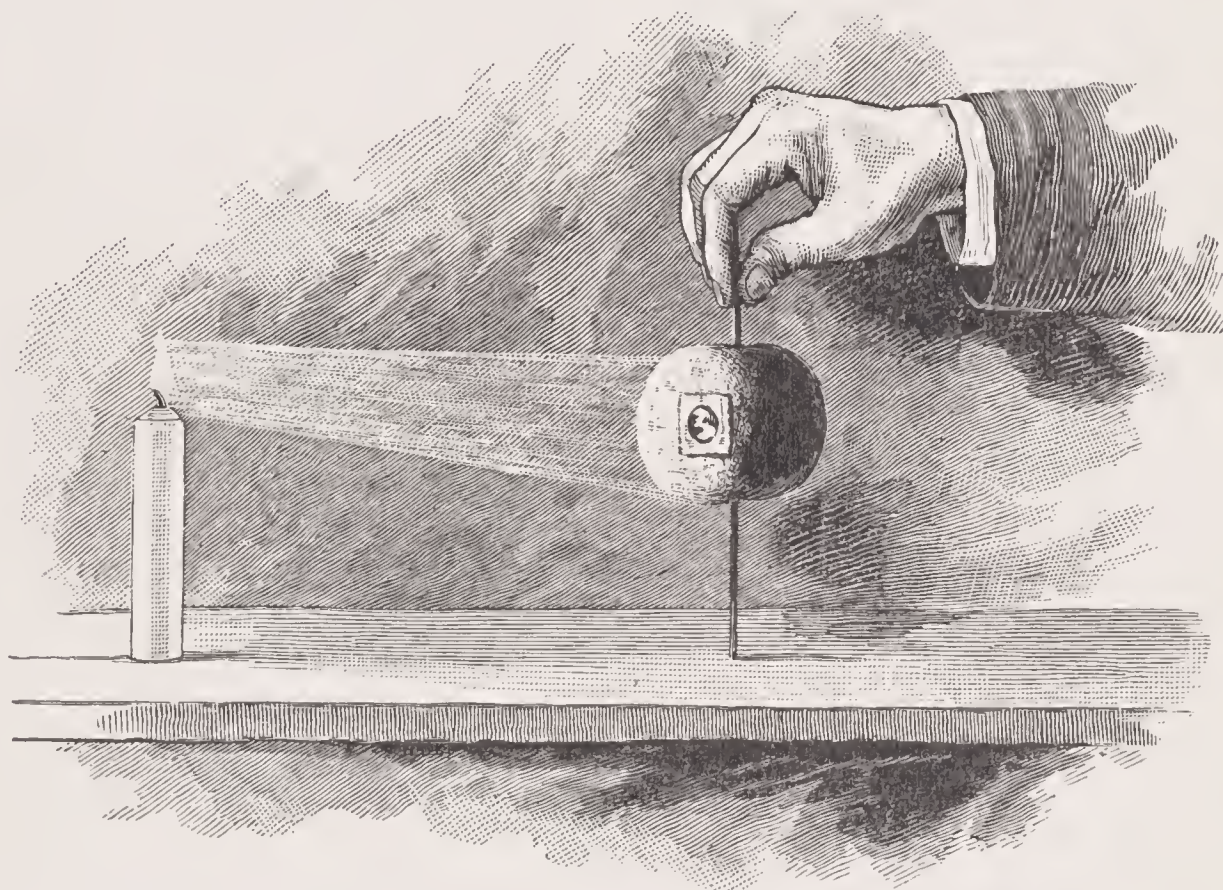
In the *morning* the sun rises in the east. At *noon* the sun is in the middle of the sky. It is almost directly over our heads. In the *evening* the sun sets in the west.

The sun seems to rise in the east, move across the sky, and set in the west. It does not really move. The earth moves. The earth turns around once each day.

**Turning of the Earth.** — Put an orange on a long pin. Hold the orange near a lighted candle. Suppose the orange is the earth. Suppose the candle is the sun.

The candle lights only half of the orange. The sun lights only half the earth. The lighted part represents *Day*. The not lighted part represents *Night*. When it is

day on one side of the earth, it is night on the other side. When it is day in the Eastern Hemisphere, it is night in the Western Hemisphere. When it is day in the Philippine Islands, it is night in America. (XI.)



Put a small piece of paper on the orange. Turn the orange on the pin. The paper is first in the light, and then in the shadow. It has day when in the light, and night when in the shadow. So the earth turns, and we have day when we are in the light and night when we are in the shadow.

*Turn to page 20.*





**Map Questions.** — From this map tell what ocean is north of the Eastern Continent. What ocean is east? What ocean is south? What ocean is west?

What sea is between Europe and Africa? What isthmus connects Africa and Europe? What groups of islands are east of Asia? Where is Australia?





**Map Questions.** — What ocean is north of that continent? What ocean is east? What isthmus connects North and South America? What gulf and sea between

North and South America? What island group? What strait is between North America and Asia? What cape is at the south end of South America?



**The Axis of the Earth.** — Turn the orange on the pin. The orange turns around the pin. The pin goes through the center of the orange. The pin is the *Axis* of the orange.

The earth also turns about a line. This line goes through the center of the earth. It is the *Axis* of the earth. (XI.)



**The Poles of the Earth.** — The ends of the Axis are the *Poles*. They are called the North Pole and the South Pole. Find the poles of the orange. In the picture find the poles of the earth.

**The Equator.** — A line going around the earth halfway between the poles is the *Equator* of the earth. It divides the surface into

two equal parts. Can you draw an equator on the orange? In the picture find the equator of the earth.

Get a globe. The globe represents the earth. On the globe, find the north pole. Find the south pole. Find the equator.

**The Zones.** — In the morning and in the evening the sun is low in the sky. The air is cool. At noon the sun is nearly overhead, and the air is very warm.

Near the equator, every day in the year the sun at noon is nearly overhead. The weather is always warm. The warmest part of the earth is near the equator. This warm part is called the hot or *Torrid Zone*.

The Philippine Islands are near the equator. They are in the *Torrid Zone*. Here the air is warm all the year.

In the parts of the earth near the poles the sun is never high in the sky. The weather is cold nearly all the year. These cold parts of the earth are called the *Frigid Zones*. Here no trees grow. The people eat only fish,

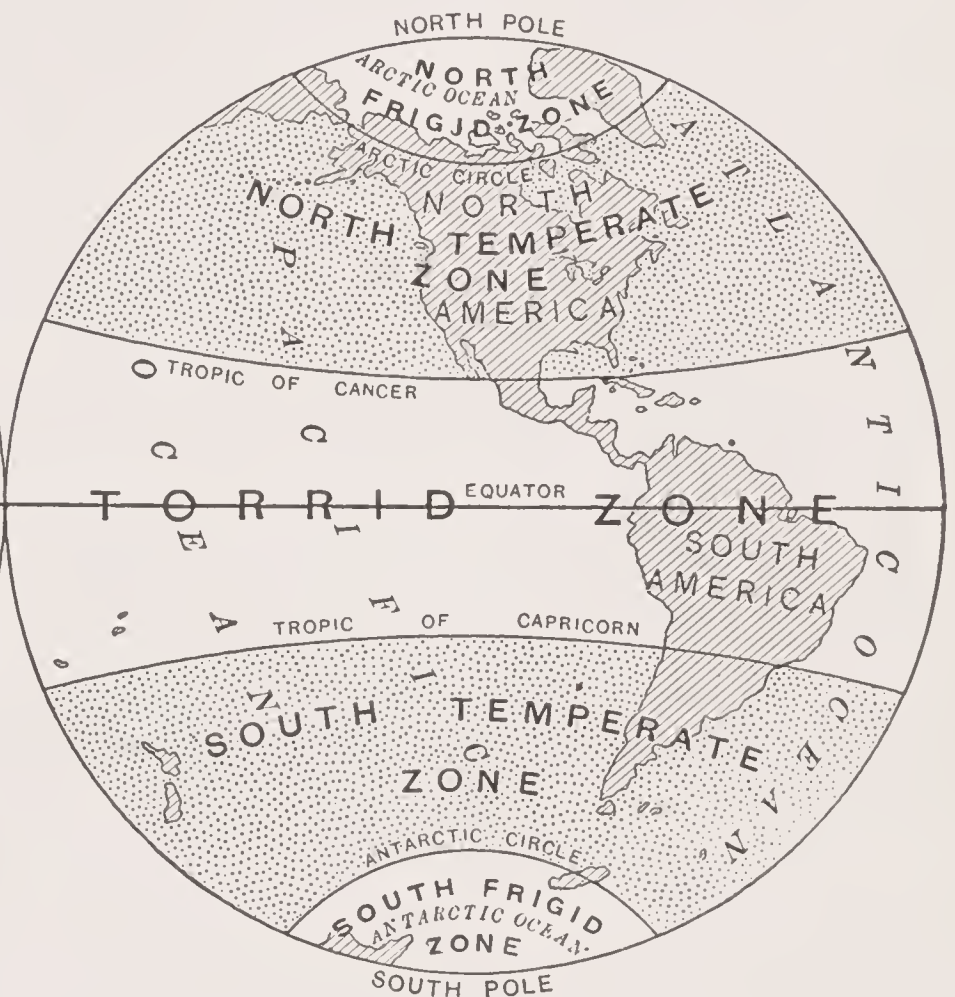
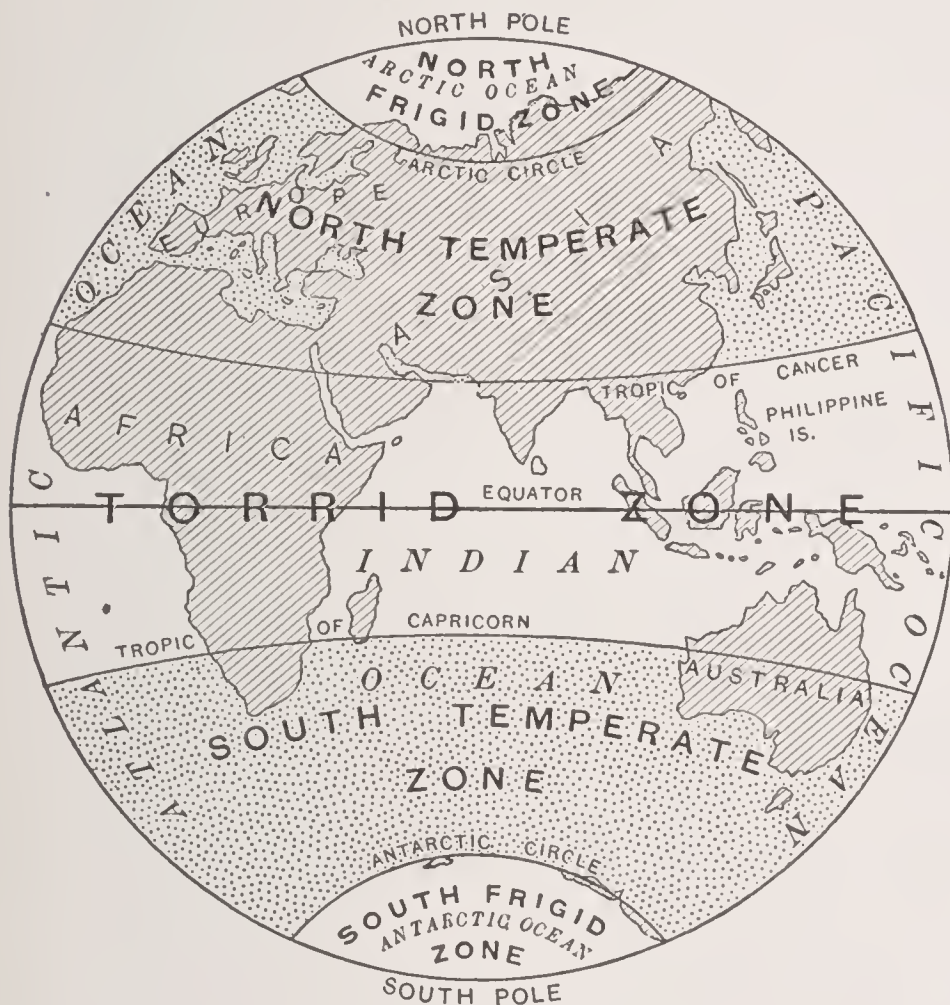


and the meat and fat of animals. Their clothes are made of skins of animals.

The parts of the earth between the Torrid Zone and the Frigid Zones are called the *Temperate Zones*. They are not so warm

as the Torrid Zone, and are not so cold as the Frigid Zones.

In the Temperate Zones many beautiful trees, plants, and flowers grow. The people wear clothes made of cotton, silk, and wool. They have large rich countries.



**Map Questions on the Zones : —**

1. How many zones are there ?
2. Find the North Pole.
3. Find the South Pole.
4. In what zone is the North Pole ?
5. In what zone is the South Pole ?
6. What zone is north of the Torrid Zone ?
7. What zone is south of the Torrid Zone ?

8. Between what zones is the Torrid Zone ?

9. What zone is between the North Frigid Zone and the Torrid Zone ?

10. Find the Philippine Islands. In what zone are they ?

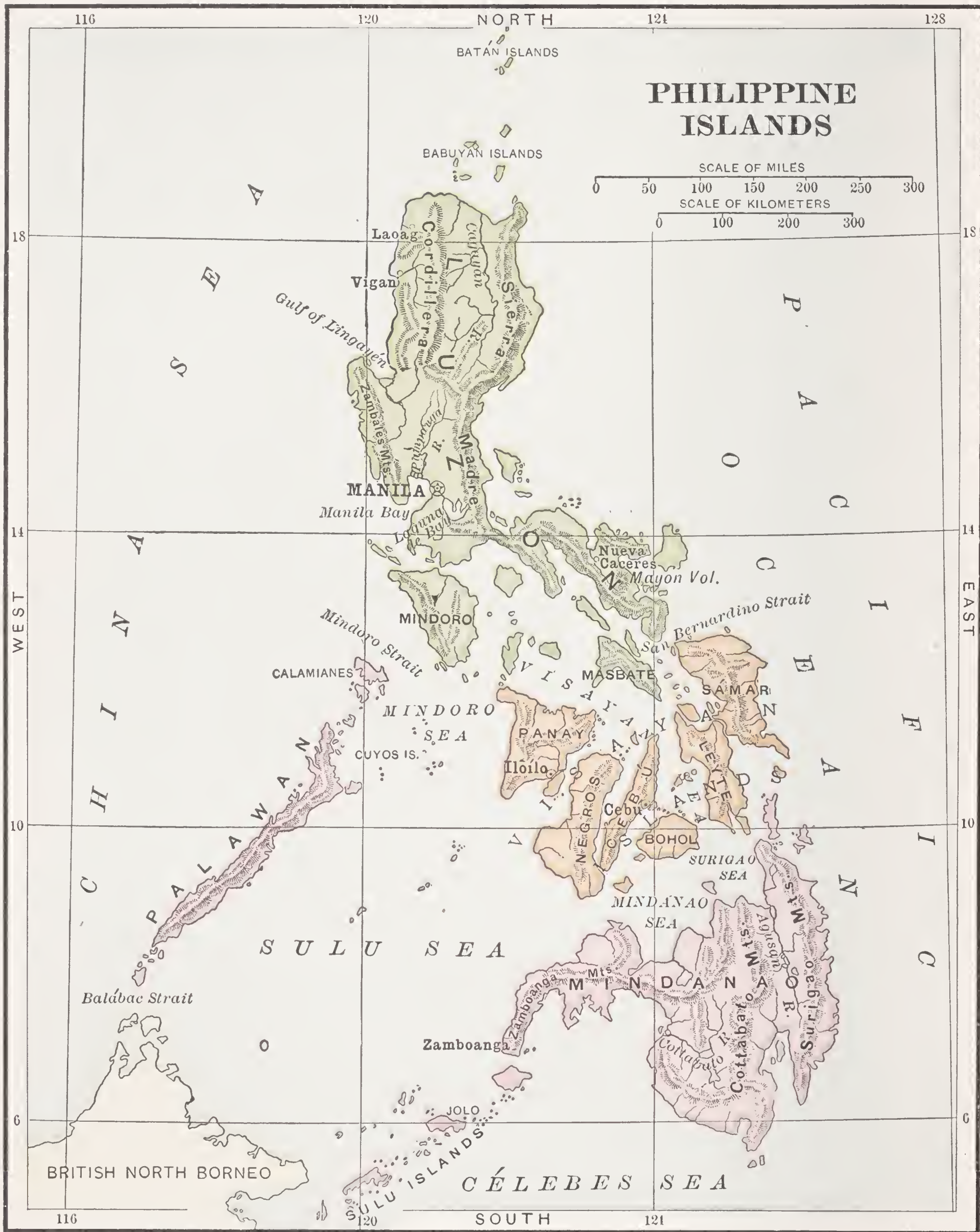
11. In what zones is Asia ? Africa ?

12. In what zone is Europe ?

13. In what zones is North America ?

14. In what zone do you live ?







## THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

**Map Questions.** — 1. What are the two largest islands in the Philippine Islands?

2. Name some of the other large islands?

3. What large island is farthest north?

4. What large island is farthest south?

5. What small islands are north of Luzon?

6. What small islands are southwest of Mindanao?

7. What large islands are between Luzon and Mindanao?

8. What ocean is east of the Philippine Islands?

9. What large islands border on this ocean?

10. What large islands border on the China Sea?

11. What sea is between Palawan and Mindanao?

12. What sea is south of Mindanao?

13. Find Panay. What islands are between Panay and Bohol?

14. What large island is south of Sámar?

15. In what direction is Luzon from Negros?

16. In what direction is Cebú from Luzon?

17. Find the island on which you live.

18. In what direction is the China Sea from your home? In what direction is Negros?

19. Are the Philippine Islands north or south of the Equator?

20. In what direction are they longest?

21. Between what islands is Mindoro Strait? (XXI.)

**Climate.** — Our coolest months are November, December, and



Summer in the temperate zone.

January. The warmest months are April, May, and June.

In the cool months, the wind blows from the northeast and the east. In the warm months the wind blows from the southwest and the west. These warm winds are called *Monsoons*.

The northeast winds blow over the Pacific Ocean. They blow



from October to June. They bring rain to the eastern coasts of the islands.

The southwest winds blow over the Indian Ocean. They bring rain to the western parts of the islands. They blow from June to October.

At your home in what months does the rain fall? In what months is there no rain? The months in which the rain falls is the *Wet Season*. In the *Dry Season* little or no rain falls. In the Torrid Zone there are only two seasons, the Wet Season and the Dry Season.

Sometimes there are storms with strong winds and heavy rain. These storms are called *Typhoons* or *Ba-guios*. The winds blow down houses and trees. They blow fruits off the trees. The rains cover the low-lands with water.

These storms often do much damage. (XIII.)

There are also many thunder showers. Most of them come in May, June, July, and August.

On the hills and the mountains the climate is cooler than on the plains and in the valleys. The climate is cool in Sámar, Leyte, the eastern part of Mindanao, and in the Sulu Islands. It is cooler in these places than on the low-lands of Luzon.

**Plants.** — What trees and plants do you know? Which of these

trees have large, broad leaves? Are the leaves green all the year? What fruits can you buy in the market of your town? Of what woods are the houses built? Have you ever been in the forest? What trees bear flowers? In what zone do these trees, plants, and fruits grow?



Coco palms.



Rice grows nearly everywhere in the Philippines. It is eaten by all the people. Corn grows in many places.

Sugar cane grows in Luzon and Negros. Sugar is made from sugar cane.

Coco palms grow along the shore of most of the islands. There are many kinds of fruits. What kinds of fruits have you seen? What kinds do you like best?

Some plants produce fibers. From the fibers of abacá, ropes are made. Cotton is made into cloth and blankets. A fine cloth is made of fibers of pineapple leaves. Hats and mats are made of the leaves of the buri palm and the nipa palm. (XIV.)

Beans, tomatoes, lettuce, and camotes grow in the gardens.

Bamboo grows along the streams. It is very useful. There are forests on the hills and mountains. In these forests there are wild fruits, large trees, and vines. Bejuco grows in the forest. For what is it used?

**Animals.** — The carabao is our most useful animal. It carries loads. It pulls carts and sleds. It pulls the plow and the harrow. It is very strong. It likes the water. It likes to cover its body with mud. The mud protects it from flies. (XV.)

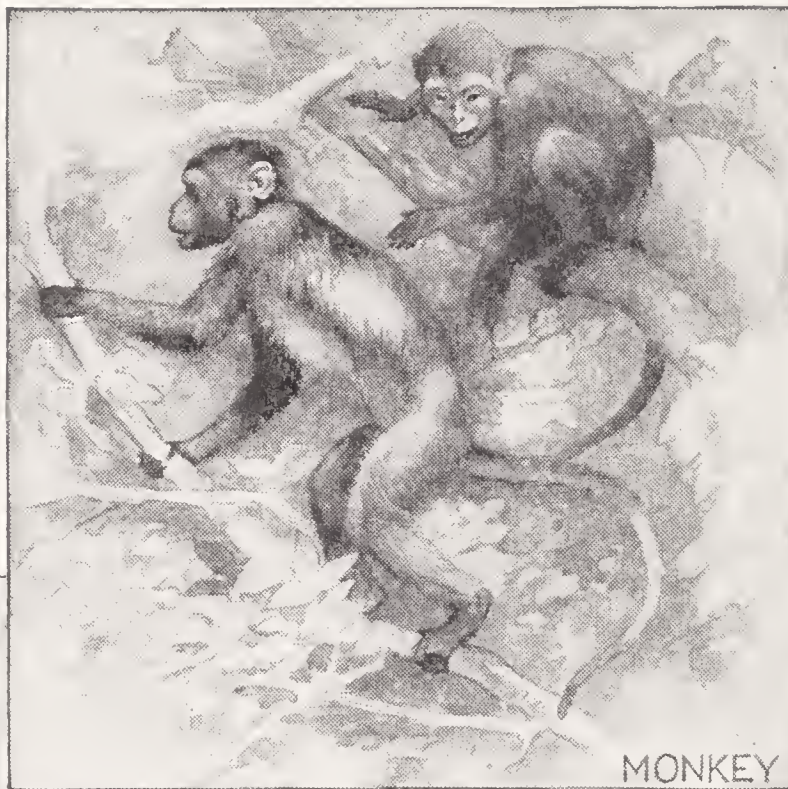
In the forests there are deer, wild hogs, lizards, monkeys, bats, and snakes. The deer are hunted with dogs and nets. Holes are dug in the forest paths. Sharp sticks are placed at the bottom of the holes. The deer fall into the holes and are caught on the sharp sticks.

Some of the lizards are more than a meter long. The monitor lizards run very rapidly. They eat fish, frogs, eggs, and birds. The iguana is the largest lizard. These lizards are caught and used for food. Smaller lizards, called *geckos*, live in the houses and on the trees. They eat insects.

In the forest there are large snakes called *boas*. They are often more than seven meters long. They eat monkeys, birds, deer, and smaller animals. They may kill



men and carabaos. In the swamps and along some rivers there are crocodiles. They eat animals and sometimes kill men.



There are many bats. The small bats live under the roofs of buildings and in caves. They eat insects. The large fruit bats live in the trees. They eat bananas and other fruits.

There are many beautiful birds. Herons, ducks, and many water birds may be seen along the rivers and in swamps. Swallows, doves, parrots, and pigeons are common. Hornbills, owls, and eagles live in the forests.

Wild cats, wild buffaloes, and flying lemurs, or *casuangs*, are found in the forests. Large turtles are caught near the shores of the Visayan Islands. Their flesh is good food. Their shells are

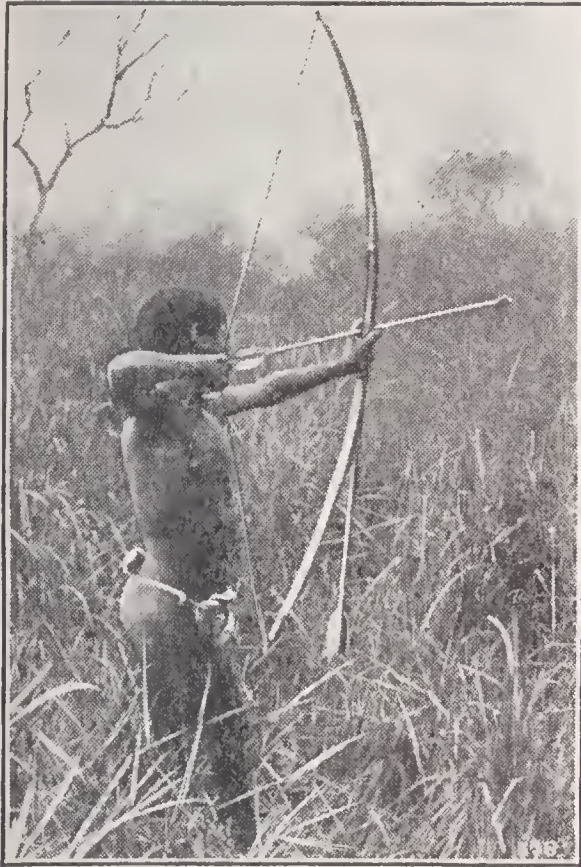
valuable for making combs.

Many kinds of fish are caught in the rivers and along the shores. Clams, oysters, shrimps, lobsters, and trepang are found in many places.

There are many kinds of insects. White ants eat nearly all kinds of wood. They eat the posts and the floors of the houses, and almost anything made of wood.

There are swarms of locusts. They sometimes come in clouds. The people make a noise, and build smoky fires to drive them away. The locusts are caught in nets, dried, and boiled. Some people like to eat them. The locusts





Negrito.



Civilized Filipino.



Moros.

often eat the growing rice, corn, and sugar cane.

**Peoples.** — In the Philippine Islands there are many kinds of peoples.

Have you ever seen a Negrito? The word “Negrito” means “small negro.” Black people are called *Negroes*. Most Negroes and all Negritos live in the Torrid Zone. They belong to the *Black Race*.

The Filipinos belong to the *Brown Race*. Most of the people of the Torrid Zone belong to the Black Race or to the Brown Race.

The Americans and the Spanish belong to the *White Race*. The Chinese belong to the *Yellow Race*.

The Negritos and some other peoples live in the mountains. They have no towns. They live in small groups. Each group has a ruler or a chief. They are *uncivilized*.

The *civilized* people live on the plains or in the valleys. They have towns and cities. They have churches, schools, streets, roads, bridges, and markets.

They are Christians. They speak different languages. They are called Visayans, Bicolos, Tagalogs,







Pampangos, Zambalanes, Pangasinanes, Ilocanos, and Cagayanes.

The Visayans live on the Visayan Islands. The other peoples live on Luzon.

They all look much alike. They live in the same kinds of houses. They dress much alike.

On Mindanao and the Sulu Islands live the Moros. The Moros are Mohammedans. On Mindanao there are many wild tribes or uncivilized peoples.

**Review.** — 1. In what months do the winds blow from the northeast?

2. On what islands is the climate coolest?

3. What are some of the most useful plants in the Philippines?

4. What plants grow in gardens?

5. Name some plants and trees that grow in the forests.

6. Name the tame animals of the Philippines.

7. Tell about the wild animals.

8. How many birds do you know? Where do they live? What do they eat?

9. Name some useful insects. What insects do harm?

10. What are the names of the Christian Filipino peoples?

11. Where do the Moros live?

## PHYSICAL MAP OF LUZON

**Map Questions.** — 1. On which side of Luzon is the Pacific Ocean?

2. What gulf is on the western coast?

3. What mountain chains are in the northern part of Luzon?

4. Which of these mountain chains is farthest east?

5. Which is farthest west?

6. What large river flows between these mountains?

7. What mountain chain extends from the Gulf of Lingayén to Manila Bay?

8. What two rivers flow through the plain east of these mountains?

9. Which of these rivers flows into the Gulf of Lingayén?

10. Which river flows into Manila Bay?

11. What large lake is near Manila Bay?

12. What two islands are east of Luzon?

13. What large island is south of Luzon?

14. In what part of Mindoro are the mountains?

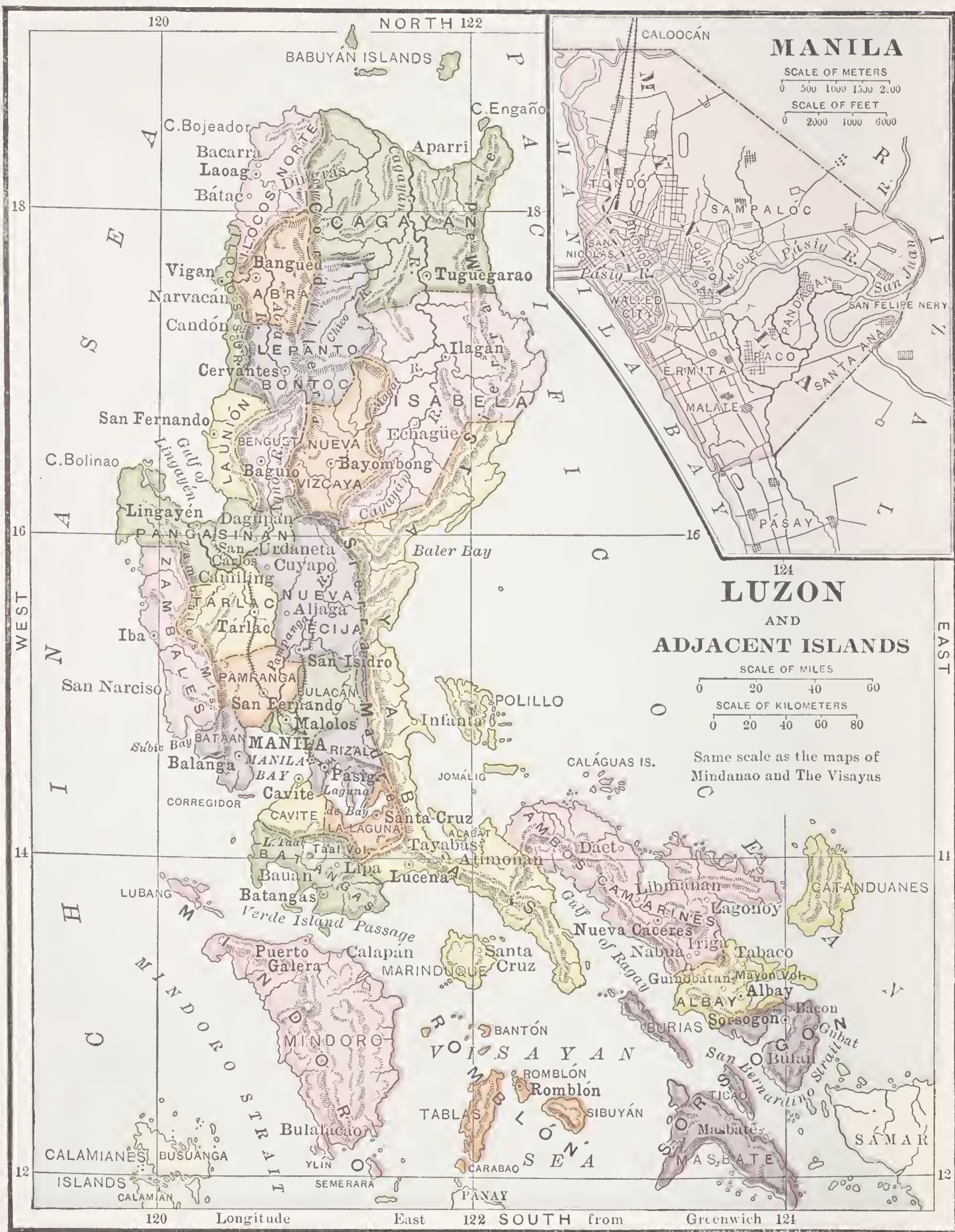
15. Find Taal Lake.

16. Find Mayón Volcano.

17. What strait is between Sámar and Luzon? (XVI.)

(Study the description of the surface of Luzon before using this lesson.)









A mountain chain.

## LUZON

**Size.** — Luzon is the largest island in the Philippines. Mindanao is next in size.

**Surface of Luzon.** — There are many mountains in Luzon. Some of these mountains are high. Their tops are often hidden in the clouds.

Mountains are often together in a line, called a *Chain*. These chains of mountains are called *Mountain Chains*. See the picture of a mountain chain. Find other pictures of mountain chains in this book. There are mountain chains on all the large islands of the Philippines.

In the northern part of Luzon there are two mountain chains.

The Sierra Madre is on the eastern side. They are near the shore. The shore is high and rocky. There are no good harbors. There are no large towns.

Between the Cordillera and the Sierra Madre there is a large river valley. This is the valley of the Cagayán River.



Cagayán River.



The great Cordillera is in the western part. Between these mountains and the coast there are many hills; along the shore there is a narrow plain.

Between the Gulf of Lingayén and Manila Bay, there is a large plain. This is the largest plain in the Philippine Islands.

The Zambales Mountains are on the western side of this plain. The Sierra Madre is on the eastern side.

Two large rivers drain this plain. The Agno River flows into the Gulf of Lingayén. The Pampanga River flows into Manila Bay. These rivers rise in the Caraballo Mountains.

The land about the mouths of these rivers is level and very low. It is often covered with water. Such low, wet land is called a *swamp*. The nipa palm and the mangrove tree grow in these swamps.

Near Manila there is a large

lake called *Laguna de Bay*. Southeast of this lake is *Lake Taal*.

In Lake Taal there is a *Volcano*. It is a low mountain. Steam and ashes sometimes come out of a hole at its top. This hole in a volcano is called a *Crater*.



Mayón Volcano.

Farther south in Luzon is Mayón Volcano. This volcano is high. It is round like a cone. Steam and ashes come from its crater. In the picture you can see a cloud of steam coming from the crater.

Sometimes lava also flows down the sides of the mountain. Lava is melted rock. Mayón is a beautiful mountain.



## NORTHERN LUZON

Cagayán, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya. — The large valley of the Cagayán River is in Northern Luzon. There are three provinces in this valley. They are Cagayán, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya.

The river flows through a wide, flat plain. The Sierra Madre is on the eastern side of the plain. The great Cordillera is on the western side of the plain.

The soil is very fertile. Much

rice, corn, and tobacco are raised. The people also make salt, weave petates, and raise cattle.

In these provinces most of the people are Cagayanes and Ilocanos. Negritos live in the Sierra Madre. In Nueva Vizcaya, most of the people are Igorots. The large towns are on the Cagayán River and its branches. *Tuguegarao* is the capital of Cagayán. *Ilagan* is the capital of Isabela. *Bayombong* is the capital of Nueva Vizcaya. (XVII.)



House in a tree.

Some of the Igorots are called *Gaddanes*. They live mostly by hunting and fishing. They build their houses in trees, or on posts high above the ground. The *Ilongots* also live in this province. Among the *Ilongots*, each person chooses his own name. He may take the same name as a rock, a tree, a mountain, or some other thing. He may change his name when he wishes. They live in small groups. These groups are often at war.

The *Kalingas* live in Cagayán and Isabela. They cultivate rice, raise carabaos, hunt, and fish. They raise cotton and weave cloth. They hunt with bows, arrows, and spears. The warriors carry spears and shields.



**Tobacco.** — Tobacco grows on all the islands. The best tobacco grows in the provinces in the Cagayán valley.

In raising tobacco, first a seed bed is planted. Then the land is plowed and harrowed. When the little plants have two or three leaves, they are taken up. They are planted in the field one by one.

The plants grow more than a meter high. They have large, broad leaves. The large leaves are pulled off. They are carried to sheds in baskets. In the

Norte, Ilocos Sur, and La Unión. They are west of the Cordillera. Along the coast there is a narrow plain. The large cities are on this plain.

The people are Ilocanos. There are some Pangasinanes in La Unión. The people raise cotton, rice, tobacco, and corn. They make blankets and cloth of cotton.

*Laoag* is the capital of Ilocos Norte. It is a large city.

*Vigan* is the capital of Ilocos Sur. It has many large houses and other buildings.

*San Fernando* is the largest town in La Unión. It is the capital.



**Tobacco.**

sheds they are dried. The dried leaves are sent to Manila. Here they are made into cigars and cigarettes.

## **ILOCOS NORTE, ILOCOS SUR, AND LA UNIÓN**

On the China Sea there are three provinces. They are Ilocos

**Indigo.** — In Ilocos Norte and in Ilocos Sur the indigo plant is cultivated. A blue dye is made from it. This dye is used for coloring clothes. It is used in washing clothes to whiten them. It has other uses.

The ground is plowed. The seed is sown in October, at the end of the rainy season. When the flowers come, the plants are cut. The plants are put at once into large vats. Then the vats are



filled with water. The water takes the indigo out of the plants. The water is then put into another vat. The water in this vat is stirred until it becomes blue. The indigo goes to the bottom of the vat. The water is taken away. The indigo is then dried. Get a piece of indigo. Make some ink with it. Dye some cloth. (XIX.)

### IN THE CORDILLERA

In the western Cordillera of northern Luzon there are three provinces. They are *Abra*, *Lepanto-Bontoc*, and *Benguet*.

*Abra* and *Lepanto-Bontoc* are mostly in the valley of *Abra River*. The river valleys are deep. The streams are swift.

The people live in the valleys and on the sides of the hills. They are *Ilocanos*, *Tinguianes*, and *Igorots*.

*Benguet* is among the high mountains. It is a *Highland*. It is called a *Plateau*. The climate is cool. The people often build fires at night to keep warm. They are *Igorots* and *Ilocanos*.

People from other provinces go to *Benguet* because the climate is cool and healthful.

Gold, copper, and iron are found in *Benguet*. The *Igorots* dig the gold from the rocks, or wash it from the sand in the rivers.

### THE IGOROTS

The name "Igorot" means "mountain people." The *Igorots* live in *Le-*



Igorot woman weaving.

*panto-Bontoc*, *Benguet*, and *Nueva Vizcaya*. They are small but very strong. The women carry baskets and jars on their heads. The men carry baskets on their backs. In the day the men usually wear only a piece of cloth about their bodies. The *Igorots* wear no shoes and no hats. At night when the air is cool they wear blankets. They weave the blankets of cotton.

They raise rice, corn, beans, camotes, millet, chickens, pigs, carabaos, and horses.

Their fields are on the sides of the







valleys. They make level places called *terraces*. The terraces are like large steps up the mountains. The banks or walls of these terraces are made of stone. They are often many feet high. Water is brought to these terraces by ditches. The men plow the land with sticks.

The people work very hard. Two crops are raised each year.

After the rice is harvested, camotes are planted.

The rice is gathered in small bunches. The bunches are stored in houses called *granaries*.

The Igorot often carries a spear, a shield, and a battle ax.

In Bontoc all the Igorot boys sleep in a house by themselves. This house is called a *pabafúnan* or a *fáwi*. The girls sleep in one building called an *ólag*. The boys and girls never play together. They do not sleep at home after they are about four years old.

The Igorots now have schools. They are learning to use our tools. They are honest and faithful. They are good people.

**Review.** — 1. What two large mountain chains are in Northern Luzon?

2. What river valley is between these mountains?

3. What provinces are in this valley?

4. What peoples live in these provinces?

5. What provinces are along the China Sea?

6. What people live in these provinces?

7. Tell how tobacco is raised.

8. How is indigo made?

9. What provinces are in the Cordillera?

10. What peoples live in these provinces?

11. Write a composition about the Igorots.

### MAP OF CENTRAL LUZON

**Map Questions.** — 1. What gulf is in the northern part of Central Luzon?

2. What province is on this gulf?

3. What large river flows into the gulf?

4. What cities are on the shore of the gulf?

5. What provinces border on the China Sea?

6. What is the capital of Zambales?

7. What bay is between Zambales and Bataán?

8. What towns are on this bay?

9. What town is at the southern point of Bataán?

10. What towns in Bataán are on Manila Bay?

11. What chain of mountains extends through Zambales and Bataán?

12. What large river flows into Manila Bay?



13. In what mountains does the Pampanga River rise?

14. Through what provinces does it flow?

15. What provinces border on Manila Bay?

16. What province is between Pampanga and Pangasinán?

17. What province is between Bulacán and Pangasinán?

18. What province is west of Bulacán and Nueva Écija?

19. What mountains are in Tayabas?

20. What large towns are on the railroad between Manila and Dagupan?

21. What large lake is southeast of Manila Bay?

22. What provinces border on this lake?

23. What towns are on this lake?

24. What river is in the outlet of Laguna de Bay?

25. What large city is on this river?

26. What lake is in Batangas?

27. What bays are on the coast of Batangas?

28. What volcano is in this lake?

29. What is the capital of La Laguna province?

30. On what river is the capital of Rizal province?

31. What city is the capital of Cavite?

## CENTRAL LUZON

On the large plain of central Luzon there are five provinces. *Pangasinán* is on the Gulf of Lingayén. *Pampanga* and *Bulacán* are on Manila Bay. *Tárlac* and *Nueva Écija* are in the central part.

The country is low. In the rainy season much of the land is covered with water.

About the shores of the Gulf of Lingayén and Manila Bay, there are large swamps. In the swamps the nipa palm and the mangrove tree grow.

**Nipa.** — The nipa palm is very useful. The leaves are stripped off. They are sewed together and put on the roofs and sides of houses. Hats are made of nipa leaves. Sap is taken from the stem of the palm. It is put into large jars and made into alcohol. For what is alcohol used?

**The Mangrove Tree** is very useful for wood. Much wood is gathered in the swamps of Manila Bay and taken to Manila. Dyes are made from it.

Rice and sugar are the most important products of these prov-



inces. Some corn and tobacco are raised. Most of the people are farmers. Pampanga and Bulacán are noted for rice and sugar.

A railroad goes from Manila to Dagupan. In the picture you can see a train of cars on this railroad.



Train on the Railroad from Manila to Dagupan.

The engine is pulling the cars. This train is for people. Some trains carry only boxes, lumber, sugar, and other things. A branch of this railroad goes to San Isidro in Nueva Écija. Other railroads will soon be built. They are very useful to the people.

A wagon road goes from Dagupan to Baguio, the capital of Benguet.

About one third of all the people in the Philippines live in this part of Luzon.

Pangasinán contains many people. They are Pangasinanes. It has several large cities. Lingayén is the capital. Dagupan is a trading center.

In Nueva Écija the people are Tagalogs, Pampangos, and Ilocanos. *San Isidro* is the capital. It is the end of a railroad to Manila.

In Tárlac most of the people are Ilocanos and Pampangos. There are also many Tagalogs and Pangasinanes. *Tárlac* is the capital. It is on the railroad. It is a trading center.

The people of Pampanga are Pampangos. Pampanga has many rivers. It is low and very fertile. *San Fernando* is the capital.

Bulacán produces much rice, sugar, and fish. Many hats and mats, and much jusi cloth are woven. The people are Tagalogs. *Malolos* is the capital of the province.



**Rice.** — Rice is the main food of our people. It grows in all the provinces. | and very muddy. Now it is ready for planting the rice.



Planting Rice.

The provinces on this large plain raise much rice. Cavite, Batangas, and Camarines are also noted for rice.

At the beginning of the rainy season, the grains of rice are sown on small pieces of land. These are called the *seeding plots*. In about six weeks the rice plants are nearly a foot high.

The rice fields are divided into small, level parts. These parts are called *paddies*. A bank around each paddy holds the water.

The ground is covered with water. Then it is plowed and harrowed. This makes the ground soft

Then the grain is separated from the straw. This is called *thrashing* the rice.



Cutting Rice.

The grain, or *palay*, must be *hulled* before it can be eaten.



**Zambales and Bataán.** — These provinces are mountainous. They extend along the coast of the China Sea.

Along the seacoast there are many small islands and coral reefs.

*Coral* is made by a small animal. It lives in the clear water near the shore. Many coral animals grow in one group. They slowly make a bank of hard rock. These coral rocks extend along the shore, or out into the water. Large ships cannot pass over some of these coral banks, or reefs.



Sawing logs.

**Lumbering.** — Most of the mountains in these provinces are covered with forests. Lumbering is an important occupation.

The trees are cut in the forest. Then the logs are made square. They are then dragged by carabaoes to the nearest large stream of water. Then the logs are

floated to the seashore. The logs are often tied together, making a raft. The rafts are pulled to Manila by steamboats. Some of the logs are made into bancas.

In Manila the logs are sawed into boards and pieces of many sizes. These are called *lumber*. Cutting the trees, sawing the logs, and making the lumber is *lumbering*.

The natives of *Zambales* are *Zambalanes*. They are much like the other Christian peoples. The capital is Iba.

The people of *Bataán* are *Tagalogs*. The capital is Balañga. The large towns of Bataán are on Manila Bay.

**Negritos.** — In the mountains of *Zambales* and *Bataán* there are many *Negritos*. They are also called *Aetas*. There are *Negritos* in the *Sierra Madre*, in *Mindoro*, *Palawan*, *Negros*, *Mindanao*, and a few other places. Once there were many *Negritos*. They lived everywhere. They were the ruling people.

They are small. Many are less than five feet tall. They are very ignorant. Their skin is nearly black. Their hair is short and kinky. Their lips are thick, and their noses are flat.

They live in small groups. There is a chief or ruler in each group. He tells them where to build their houses, where



to hunt, and when to move to another place.

The men usually wear only a small piece of cloth around their bodies. The women often wear a camisa and a short skirt. They are always barefooted. They do not wear hats.

They live by hunting and fishing. They use bows and arrows, and spears. They eat wild honey, wild fruits, roots, and eggs. Sometimes they plant camotes and rice. They gather wild rice.



Negritos.

They build poor houses. In the dry season they often sleep on the leaves in the forest and in trees. They do not live long in one place.

They are simple and peaceful. They bring honey, skins, and wax to the towns, and trade them for rice, bolos, and cloth. Sometimes they will work in the rice fields for money. In a few places the Negritos have towns and wish to have land and fields and crops, and to live like the other people.

## MANILA

Manila is the capital and the largest city of the Philippine Islands.

It has about two hundred and twenty thousand people. They are mostly Tagalogs. There are also many Pampangos, Visayans, and Ilocanos. Many Chinese, Americans, and Spaniards also live in this city.

The oldest part of the city is called the Walled City. It has a high wall around it. The people enter the city through gates. The streets in the Walled City are narrow. The houses are built of stone. In the Walled City there are several churches and other large buildings. The streets are covered with stone, or paved.

Outside of the walls there was once a deep ditch. Over this ditch there were bridges to the gates. At night the bridges were pulled up against the gates. Soldiers walked on the walls. Now the gates are made wider. The moats have been filled with





Palace, Manila.

earth, and made beautiful with trees and walks.

The Pásig River passes through Manila. It is crossed by several bridges. Across the river from the Walled City is Binondo.

In Binondo there are many large stores. The main street is the Escolta.



Escolta, Manila.



Cathedral, Manila.

Small steamboats and cascos go up the Pásig River. Large steamboats stay out in the bay. They bring sugar, hemp, tobacco, fruits, coconuts, chocolate, coffee and cloth, from the other islands and provinces.

The large steamboats come from countries in Asia, Europe, and



Pásig River, Manila.



America. They bring cotton, cloth, rice, silk, petroleum, paper, books, dishes, and many useful things. You can buy all of these things in the large stores in Binondo.

On the streets people ride in carromatas, carriages, and electric cars. Manila has several newspapers. It has electric lights and an ice factory.

Manila has many schools and churches. The Normal School is for young men and women who wish to be teachers. The Nautical School is for boys who wish to be sailors. The Trade School is for boys who wish to learn to be carpenters, blacksmiths, or telegraphers. At the University of Santo Tomás, you may study to be a doctor or a lawyer.

At the Observatory men study the climate and storms and earthquakes. They can tell the people when a baguio is coming.

In the evening many people go to the Luneta. This is an open park on the bay. They bathe in the water or sit in the cool breeze.

They listen to the music of the bands. They can see the large ships on the bay. They can see the blue mountains in Bataán across the bay. It is a pretty place. All kinds of people go there.

In Manila many carriages and much furniture are made. There are several mills for sawing lumber. There are also large buildings where cigars and cigarettes are made.

These buildings are called *tobacco factories*. In these factories cigars are made by men and women. They sit at tables. They work very rapidly.

The cigarettes are made by machinery. The tobacco is put into a machine, which rolls it in paper. The machine cuts the rolls into cigarettes. Then the cigarettes are counted and put into packages. Many girls and women work in these factories.

### RIZAL AND LA LAGUNA

These provinces are on Laguna de Bay. They are noted for their fruits. Bananas, mangoes, oranges, santols, lemons, coconuts, and betel nuts are sent to Manila on boats



and rafts. Small steamboats go up the Pásig River from Manila. They visit the important towns on the lake.

**Coconut.** — There are many coconut groves on the shore of the lake. The nuts are tied together in large numbers,

The husks of the nuts are often made into hats. The shells are used for cups and ladles. The fibers of the husks are used to make mats and ropes. It is dried and used to stop leaks in boats.

The stems of coco palms are used for wood. They are used for posts in



Coconut rafts.

to make rafts. These rafts are floated down the Pásig River to Manila. Here the nuts are sold.

The husks are taken off. The shells are cut open. The meat is taken out and dried. This dried meat of the coconut is called *copra*.

Coconut oil is made by putting the meat in tubs. There is a hole in the bottom of each tub. The tubs are set in the sun. The oil runs through the hole into a jar. The oil is used for lights, for food, for making soap, and in many other ways.

houses. Sometimes the trees are connected by poles. The poles are used as bridges. The leaves are used for making mats, hats, and the sides and roofs of houses.

The sap of the tree is also gathered. A flower bud is cut. The sap flows out. It is caught in a bamboo joint. The sap, called *tuba*, is collected twice each day. The *tuba* is made into wine and vinegar.

Copra and coconut oil are very valuable products of the Philippine



Islands, and the coco palm is one of our most useful trees.

*Pásig* is the capital of Rizal province. *Malabón* is a large city near Manila Bay. It has large factories for making cigarettes and sugar.

*Santa Cruz* is the capital of La Laguna. *Los Baños* is noted for its hot springs and baths.

The people of these provinces are Tagalogs.

### CAVITE

Near Manila Bay, the land is low. On this lowland much rice and sugar cane are raised. Nearer the mountains coffee, corn, and cotton grow. The people make much cloth of cotton. They are Tagalogs.

The most important city is *Cavite*. It is the capital. It is a port. It has a good harbor. Many of the people are fishermen.

**Fishing.** — Fish is a very important food of our people. Fishes are caught in the rivers with hooks and lines, in

baskets, and in traps. Men often wade in the water with nets.

Near the shores of Manila Bay long bamboo fences are made in the water. At the end of the fence a pen or corral is made. In this many fish are caught.

Some fishermen use a large net on the end of a long pole. The net is lowered to the bottom. It is raised by pulling down the pole.

In the rice fields and in the muddy



Fishing boats.

ponds mudfish and eels are caught. Crabs and turtles are also caught in nets and traps.

**Review.** — 1. What provinces are on the plain in central Luzon?

2. What are the most important products of these provinces?

3. What peoples live in these provinces?

4. Between what cities do the railroads go?

5. Tell how rice is raised.



6. What is an important occupation in Zambales and Bataán?

7. Tell how lumber is made.

8. Write what you can about the Negritos.

9. Name some of the things that you could buy in Manila.

10. What schools are in Manila?

11. How are cigars and cigarettes made?

12. What are the products of La Laguna?

13. How are they sent to Manila?

14. For what is the coco palm useful?

15. What peoples live in Rizal and Cavite?

16. Tell in what ways fish are caught.

### SOUTHERN LUZON

**Batangas.** — Batangas is south of Cavite. The country is hilly. The soil is very fertile. Coffee, rice, tobacco, cotton, cacao, coconuts, and many fruits grow here. The people raise many horses. The Batangas horses are large. They sell for good prices in Manila. The people weave much cloth and make fine hats.

**Coffee.** — The best coffee grows in Batangas. Coffee also grows in Cavite, Tayabas, La Laguna, Benguet, and other provinces.



Coffee tree.

Coffee grows on small trees. The flowers are small and white. They have a sweet odor. The coffee berries grow on the little branches.

The berries are picked. They are then spread in the sun to dry. The place where coffee is dried is called *bilaran*. The ground is made hard and smooth. When the berries are hard, they are pounded in a mortar. This takes off the husks. The berries are then cleaned and sold.

Coffee seeds are first planted in a small piece of land. The young trees are then planted where they are to grow.

Three times each year the berries grow on the trees. The berries are gathered in the months between July and December.

In Batangas is Lake Taal. In this lake is Taal Volcano.

The people are Tagalogs. The



capital is *Batangas*. It is a seaport in Batangas Bay.

**Tayabas** is a long province. The Sierra Madre extends through it. Polillo and Marinduque, two large islands, belong to this province.

The capital is *Lucena*. The people are Tagalogs. Some Negritos and other wild peoples live in the mountains.

The mountains are covered with forests. Coco palms grow along the shores. The people make coconut oil, hats, cloths, jars, mats, and bancas. The people also gather the flowers of the ilang-ilang. A sweet perfume is made from these flowers.

On Marinduque hemp and rice are raised. The women weave sinimay.

#### AMBOS CAMARINES, ALBAY, AND SORSOGÓN

These provinces are farthest south in Luzon. They are mountainous. There are plains in Camarines. On these rice is raised.

Mayón Volcano is in Albay. It is very high. It is one of the

most beautiful mountains in the world. The picture on page 32 shows a cloud of steam coming from its top.

Hemp, rice, and copra are the most important products. The people also make fine hats, petates, and sinimay. The people are mostly Bícolds and Tagalogs.

*Neuva Cárceres* is the capital of Ambos Camarines. *Dáet* is a large seaport.

*Albay* is the capital of Albay. The province of Sorsogón includes the islands Masbate, Ticao, and Burías. *Sorsogón* is the capital.

The people of Masbate are Visayans, Bícolds, and Tagalogs. They raise much rice, corn, camotes, and hemp. They make petates and bayones, or bags for sugar. Much copra is also made. *Masbate* is the largest town.

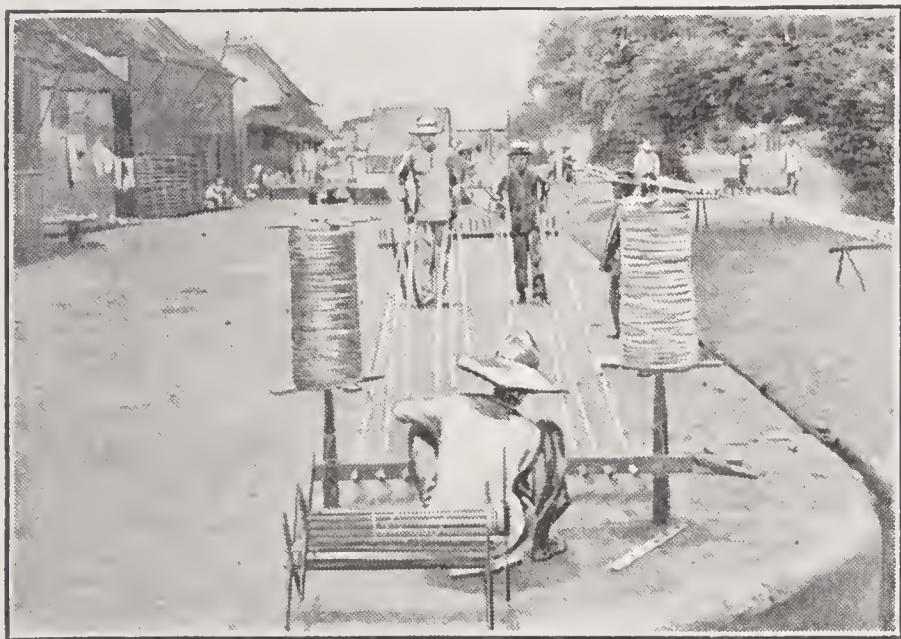
**Hemp.** — Hemp, sugar, rice, fish, and copra are the most important products of our country. Hemp is the most valuable of these products. Hemp is a fiber found in the abacá plant. The abacá plant looks much like a banana tree.

These provinces produce most hemp. The island of Marandunque produces the



best hemp. Abacá also grows in the Visayan Islands and in parts of Mindanao. This plant grows best in the Philippines.

The young plants are set two meters apart. They grow three years. Then they are about four meters high. When the flowers come, the plant is cut. The stem is split into strips. The strips are put in the sun to dry.



Making hemp rope.

The strips are then drawn under a knife. The knife scrapes away the pulp. The fibers are now clean. They are long and white.

Some fibers are coarse and some are fine. The coarse fibers are used for making rope. The fine fibers are used for making cloth. The finest hemp cloth is called *lupis*. Coarse hemp cloth is *sinimay*.

The hemp fibers are tied in bundles. The bundles are sent to Manila. Here they are sold. The hemp is sent to America and Europe. Here it is used

in making paper, ropes, strings, and in many other ways.

## ISLAND PROVINCES

*Romblón* and *Mindoro* provinces are groups of islands. The islands are hilly and mountainous. Mindoro is covered with forests.

The people of *Romblón* are Visayans. *Romblón* has a good harbor. It has marble quarries. *Romblón* is the capital.

Mindoro is very mountainous. Much rain falls. The mountains are covered with forests. The people are mostly Visayans and Tagalogs. They live in towns along the coasts. The important products are lumber and rattan. A wild tribe lives in the mountains. They are called Mangyanes.

**Review.** — 1. What are the most important products of Batangas?

2. Tell how coffee is raised.

3. What volcano is in Batangas?

4. What provinces raise most hemp?

5. How is the hemp fiber prepared?

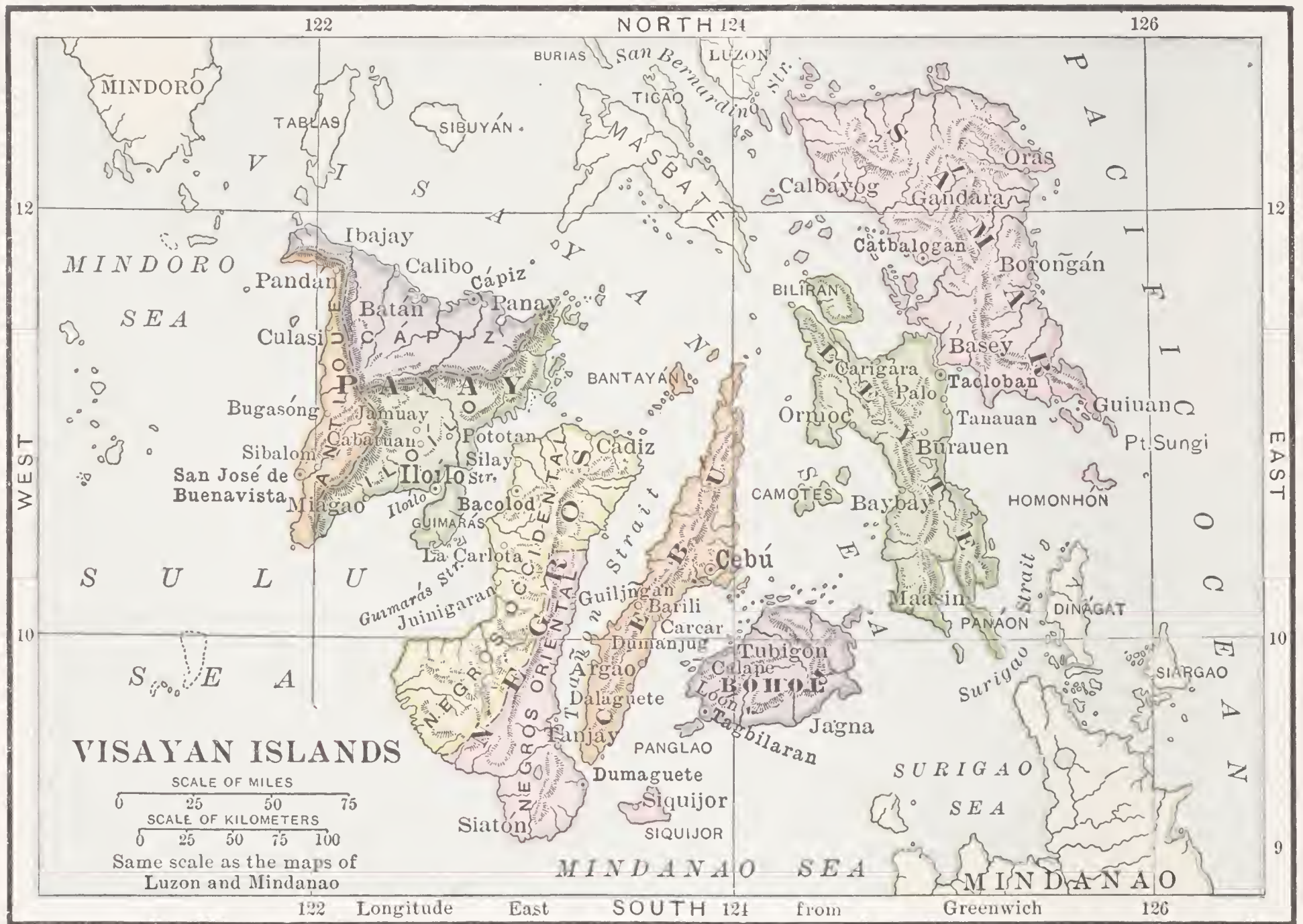
6. For what are the fibers used?

7. Where do the Bicolos live?

8. What are some of the products of the island provinces?

9. What peoples live on Mindoro?





## THE VISAYAN ISLANDS

**Map Questions.** — 1. What six large islands are on this map?

2. Which of these Visayan Islands borders on the Pacific Ocean?

3. What sea is west of Panay?

4. What strait is between Panay and Negros?

5. What strait is between Negros and Cebu?

6. What strait is between Leyte and Samar?

7. What is the capital of Samar?

8. What is the capital of Leyte?

9. On what side of Cebu is the city of Cebu?

10. What are the names of the provinces on the island of Negros?

11. On what strait is Bacolod?

12. What island is near Dumaguete?

13. What sea is south of Bohol?

14. What provinces are on Panay?

15. What is the capital of each province?

16. On what strait is Iloilo?

17. Between what sea and ocean are the Visayan Islands?



## THE VISAYAN ISLANDS

The Visayan Islands consist of six large islands and many small islands. The people are Visayans. They dress and live like the people of Luzon.

They use the vaca to pull their carts, and often their carromatas. The vaca is clean. It does not like the water. It can travel rapidly. It is strong. It is also used for plowing. The carabao is also used.

Hemp, rice, sugar, and cacao are the most important products. The people also raise much corn. It is roasted on the cob and eaten. Sometimes it is ground into meal. Many of the people on these islands eat corn meal instead of rice.

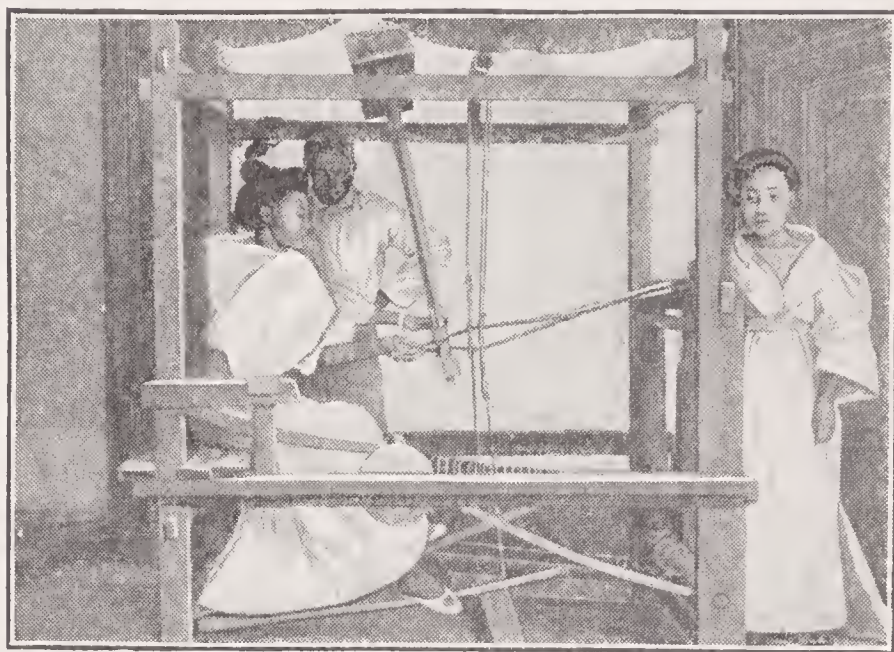
**Panay.** — Panay has three provinces. They are Antique, Iloílo, and Capiz. Mountain chains separate the provinces. There are many rivers and low, fertile plains near the coasts.

Hemp, sugar, rice, coffee, chocolate, and cloth are important

products. The people also raise cattle and make alcohol.

*Iloílo* is the largest city. It is an important seaport. It has a large trade in sugar and cloth.

**Weaving** is a very important occupation in Iloílo province. Here much fine cloth is woven. The cloth is made by women.



Weaving jusi.

Coarse cloth is made of hemp. Jusi is made of silk and fine fibers of hemp. Piña is made of fibers from the leaves of the pineapple plant. Piña is soft. Lupis is stiff and hard.

Much jusi is also made in Batangas, and in Bulacán. In Batangas, Cavite, and Ilocos Norte cloth is made of cotton.

Most of the people weave on hand looms. The looms are usually in the houses. In some towns there is a loom in nearly every house. (XX.)



**Negros.** —Negros has two provinces. They are Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental. They are separated by a chain of mountains.

The soil is very fertile. There are many small rivers and fertile valleys. Sugar, rice, hemp, cacao, and cattle are the most important products.

The people are Visayans. On the mountains there are some Negritos.

*Bacolod* is the capital of the Negros Occidental. It has a large trade in sugar. It has no harbor. Small boats take the sugar and other things to Iloilo.

*Dumaguete* is the capital of Negros Oriental. Siquijor Island is a part of this province.

**Sugar.** — Much sugar is made in Negros, Panay, Pampanga, Batangas, Cavite, and Tárlac. Sugar cane grows best in Negros Occidental.

Sugar cane is planted in November and December. Pieces of the cane or stems of the plant are put into the ground in rows. The young plants must often be cultivated.

A year after the planting the canes are cut. The leaves are taken off. The canes are hauled to a mill. Here they are crushed between iron or stone rollers which squeeze out the juice or sap. Some of the farmers have steam engines which turn the crushers. In most places carabaos are used to turn the crushers.

The juice is put into large vats. In these it is boiled until it becomes sugar.



Boiling sap.

In Pampanga the sugar is put into large jars, called *pilones*. The pilones are set over other jars. Molasses runs through a hole in the pilone. This molasses is given to horses and pigs. Good molasses is made of the boiling sap just before it becomes sugar.

In Negros the sap is boiled in vats. Then it is put into wooden trays and beaten with paddles. It becomes yellow sugar. The sugar is then dried and put into bags, called *bayones*.





Cebú from the sea.

The Filipinos use most of this sugar. Some of it is sent to China, Europe, and America.

**Cacao.** — Cacao is cultivated in Negros Oriental, La Laguna, Iloilo, and other provinces. From the seeds of this plant chocolate is made.

The beans grow in pods on the trees. There are about twenty beans in each pod. The beans are taken out of the pods and dried in the sun. Then they are roasted. The shells are taken off the beans. The beans are ground into meal. This meal is chocolate. Chocolate makes a good drink. It is also used in making candy and cakes.

**Cebú.** — Cebú is a long, narrow island. A chain of mountains runs through the center of the island.

Hemp, sugar, copra, and corn are important products. There are groves of coco palms along the

shores. Coal and petroleum are found in the mountains.

The people are Visayans. Most of them are farmers. Many are fishermen. Some make copra, coconut oil, salt, sinimay, and bayones.

*Cebú* is the capital. It is one of the most important cities of the Philippine Islands. It has a good harbor.

The *areca palm* grows everywhere in the islands. The nut with some lime is wrapped in a leaf of the betel plant. It is then used for chewing. It makes the lips and teeth very red and dark. The people everywhere chew betel nut.

*Bohol* is the smallest of the Visayan Islands. The surface is hilly. The soil is not so fertile as in the other islands.



There are many coral reefs along its shores. The people are Visayans. They raise rice, corn, and tobacco. They catch turtles and sell their shells. They also catch trepang. Trepang is a kind of seaworm. It is used for food. The people weave piña and cotton cloth. *Tagbilaran* is the capital.

**Leyte and Sámar.** — These two islands are separated by San Juanico Strait. They have many mountains and many wide valleys.

The mountains are covered with forests. Much lumber is made in Leyte. The women make fine cloth. Most of the people make hemp and copra.

*Tacloban* is the capital of Leyte. It has a good harbor. It sends much hemp and copra to Manila. Cascos and small sailing boats are made here.

*Catbalogan* is the capital of Sámar.

**Review.** — 1. What large islands are included in the Visayan Islands?

2. What are the important products?

3. What kinds of cloth are made in Iloilo?

4. For what product is Negros noted?

5. Tell how sugar is made.

6. What provinces supply most sugar?

7. What provinces are on Panay?

8. Tell how chocolate is made.

9. What are the products of Cebú?

10. What are the two largest cities in the Visayan Islands?

11. What are the two most important products of Leyte?

**Palawan.** — The province of Palawan includes the large island of Palawan, the Calamianes Islands, and the Cuyo Islands. The people are like Visayans. In the mountains of Palawan live the Tagbánuas. There are also some Negritos and other uncivilized people.

The *Tagbánuas* form the largest tribe. They are peaceful. They live on the hills and on the mountains. They raise rice and camotes. They gather honey, wax, and nipa.

Their houses are small. They usually move each year. They have no cattle and no carabaos. They are governed by chiefs and by old men. When some one has done wrong, he is taken before the council of old men. They tell how he shall be punished.

The *Tagbánuas* can read and write.



They have an alphabet of their own. They use blowguns. They shoot poisoned arrows.

*Puerto Princesa* is the capital of Palawan. It has a beautiful harbor. Here the people sell beeswax, honey, birds' nests, nutmegs, and lumber.

The *Cuyo Islands* have a healthful climate. The people gather



Cuyo, from the sea.

birds' nests, tortoise shells, and trepang. They raise rice, cacao, and cattle.

On the *Calamianes Islands* there are large forests. The people raise cattle and rice. They gather trepang and birds' nests.

These birds' nests are eaten by the people and by the Chinese. The Chinese use them for making soups. The nest

is about as large as a peso. They are found on high rocks, along the shores of Palawan and Calamianes Islands, and on the eastern shore of Northern Luzon. The nests are made by the swallow. The nests look like white jelly.

*Study Map Questions on page 57 before taking up the text.*

### MINDANAO

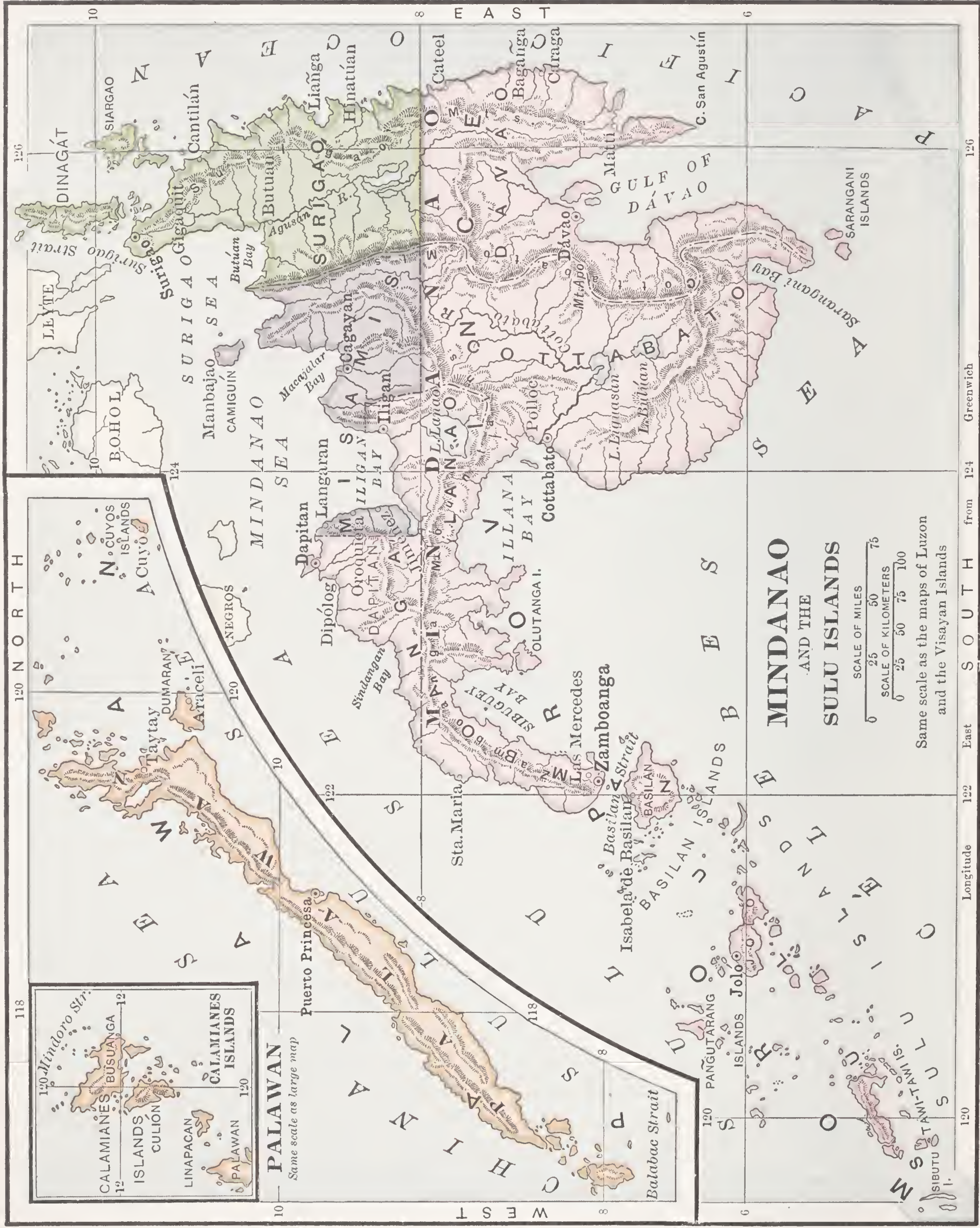
Mindanao is nearly as large as Luzon. Its coast is very irregular. It has many gulfs, bays, and good harbors.

**Surface.** — There are three important mountain chains. The Suri-gao Mountains are on the eastern side. The Cottabato Mountains are

in the central part. The Zamboanga Mountains are in the western part. Mount Apo is near the Gulf of Dávao. It is the highest mountain in the Philippines.

**Rivers.** — Mindanao has two large rivers. They are the Agusan River and the Cottabato River. These rivers have large valleys. In some places these valleys are







broad, low plains. In the wet season they are covered with water.

**Climate.**—The eastern part of Mindanao is cool. Much rain falls in the Surigao Mountains. In some places rain falls in each month of the year.

**Provinces.**—Mindanao has three provinces. They are Surigao, Misamis, and Moro Province.

**Peoples.**—The peoples are Visayans, Moros, and many civilized tribes.

The *Visayans* live mostly in *Surigao* and *Misamis*. They came from the Visayan Islands. They live like the other Visayan peoples.

They raise hemp, tobacco, and rice, and make copra.

The capital of Surigao is *Surigao*. *Cagayan* is the capital of Misamis.

The *Moros* live in Moro Province. This province is divided into five districts. These districts are: Dávao, Cottabato, Lanao, Zamboanga, and Sulu Islands. There is a governor in each district. Each governor is appointed by the governor of Moro Province.

## MINDANAO

**Map Questions.** — 1. In what part of the Philippines is Mindanao?

2. What sea is south of Mindanao?

3. What ocean is east of Mindanao?

4. What two seas are north of Mindanao?

5. What islands are southwest of Mindanao?

6. What bays are on the northern coast?

7. What bay is on the western coast?

8. What gulf is on the southern coast?

9. What provinces are in the northern part of Mindanao?

10. What province forms a peninsula on the western part?

11. What large river is in Cottabato province?

12. Where is Agusan River?

13. Into what bay does it flow?

14. What mountains are along the eastern coast?

15. What mountains are on the western side of the Agusan River?

16. Find Mount Apo.

17. Where is the city of Surigao?

18. Where is Butuan? Where is the city of Dávao? Where is Dapitan?

19. On what strait is the city of Zamboanga?

20. Find Cagayán. Find Ilagan.

21. What are the two largest islands of the Sulu Islands?



The Moros are Mohammedans. They live in tribes. Each tribe has its chief, called *datto*. All the dattos are under one chief, called the *Sultan*. The Sultan lives on the island of Jolo. The people and the dattos do not always obey the Sultan.

The Moros are strong. Many of them like to fight with swords and spears. They have only a little education. Only about one tenth of the people can read and write.

The Moros like brightly colored clothing. The men wear tight trousers. The women wear tight *camisas* and loose skirts or trousers. They are very religious. They go to church on Friday and not on Sunday. Friday is their Sunday.

The Moros are fond of the water. They are good sailors. They often build their houses over the water. They build bamboo bridges to the shore. They tie their boats to their houses.

Many years ago the Moros were pirates. Their warriors went in *praos*



Moro datto and bride.

to the towns of the Christian Filipinos. They burned the towns. They killed many people. They carried away many men, women, and children to be slaves. Now they have a good government. They cannot be pirates. They cannot fight other people. They will become peaceful and industrious like the Christian Filipinos.

The soil of the district of Mindanao is very fertile. The Moros raise rice, hemp, coffee, cacao, and corn.



Moro houses.



They make copra and oil. The mountains are covered with forests. In the forests the rubber tree grows. Gold is found in the mountains.

*Pearl fishing* is an important occupation for many of the people of the Sulu Islands. Pearls are found in oysters. The best oysters grow in the shallow water about the Tawi-Tawi Islands. The Moros are good divers. They dive to the bottom and get the oysters. The best are found where the water is nearly a hundred meters deep.

The Moros also catch many sharks. They sell the tails and the fins to the Chinese.

*Zamboanga* is the capital of the Moro Province. It has many stone buildings. It has good roads and clean streets. Hemp, copra, and rubber are sold here.

*Jolo* is the capital of the Sulu Islands. It is a seaport.

In Mindanao there are many wild tribes. They form nearly one half of the population. The most important of these tribes are the Manobos, Mandayas,

Bagobos, Subanos, Tiruyas, Atas, and Bilans.

The Manobos live in the valley of the Agusan River. The name *Manobo* means *man of the river*. The Subanos live in Zamboanga district. The other tribes live on the mountains about the Gulf of Davao.

Most of these people build their houses on the tops of the hills or on the steep slopes of the mountains. The



Pearl fishing.

houses are often built in trees. They are made of poles and grass. They are tied together with bejuco.

They raise rice and camotes. They gather honey and wax. The women do most of the work. They weave beautiful cloth of cotton and hemp. They make petates, hats, and sacks.

The men often wear their hair long, or tied in a knot. The women wear many brass rings and other ornaments. Some people file their teeth to sharp points, or blacken them.



The Bilans are very timid. They hide in the forests when a stranger comes to their towns. The tribes are governed by chiefs.

The men carry lances, shields, and swords.

The Subanos use the bow and arrows. Most of these people look much like the civilized Filipinos. They have never had schools and a good government. The tribes have always been at war with each other. The Moros have used them as slaves. Sometime they may have towns and become civilized like ourselves.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

Except in the Moro Province, in each town there is a president or mayor. He has charge of the town. He is assisted by a vice president and by councilors. The councilors represent the people of the barrios. The president, vice president, and councilors are elected by the people. There are also in each town a justice of the peace, police, and other officials.

The islands are divided into thirty-nine provinces and the city of Manila which has a government like a province.



Bagobo warrior.

Except in the Moro Province, each province has a *governor*. He is elected by the councilors from the towns in his province. There is also a treasurer, a supervisor, and a fiscal. The treasurer and the supervisor are chosen by the Governor of the Islands.

The *treasurer* has charge of all the money spent by the province or by the towns. The

*supervisor* has charge of the roads, bridges, and public buildings. The *fiscal* advises about the laws. He also tells how people who do not obey the laws shall be punished.

The laws for all the provinces and all the people are made in Manila. They are made by the Governor and seven Commissioners. The Governor and the Commissioners are chosen by the President of the United States. The Governor is an American. Four Commissioners are Americans. Three Commissioners are Filipinos. The Governor and Commissioners are to be assisted by an Assembly. In the assembly there are to be one or more persons from each province.

**Review.** — 1. What provinces are on Mindanao?



2. What districts are included in the Moro Province?

3. Write a composition about the Moros.

4. What other peoples live on Mindanao?

5. What are the most important products of these provinces?

6. On what island does the sultan of the Moros live?

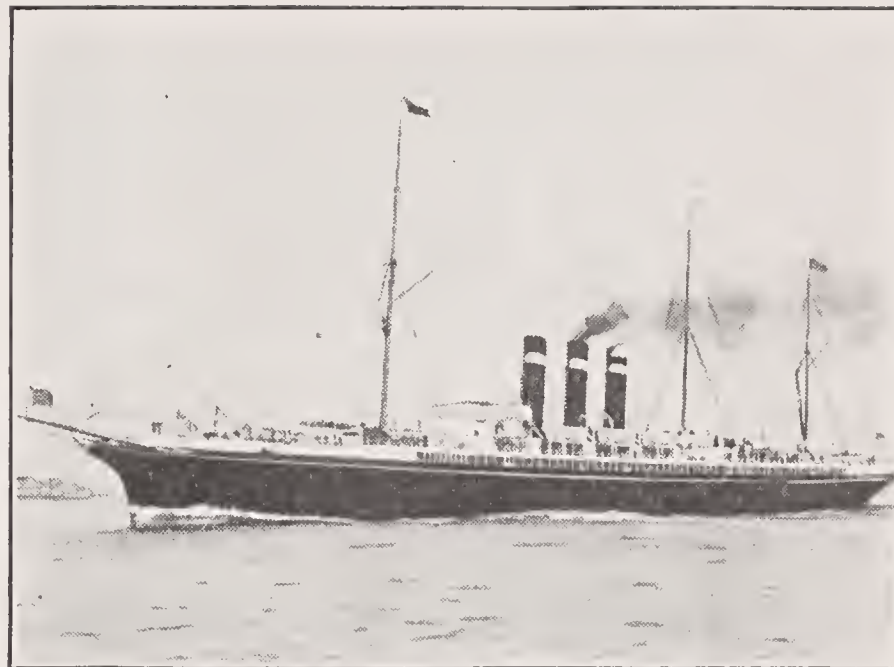
7. Where are pearls found?

8. What are the largest cities in these provinces?

*Study Map Questions on page 63 before taking up the text.*

## NORTH AMERICA

The Philippine Islands are now a part of the United States. The United States is a country in

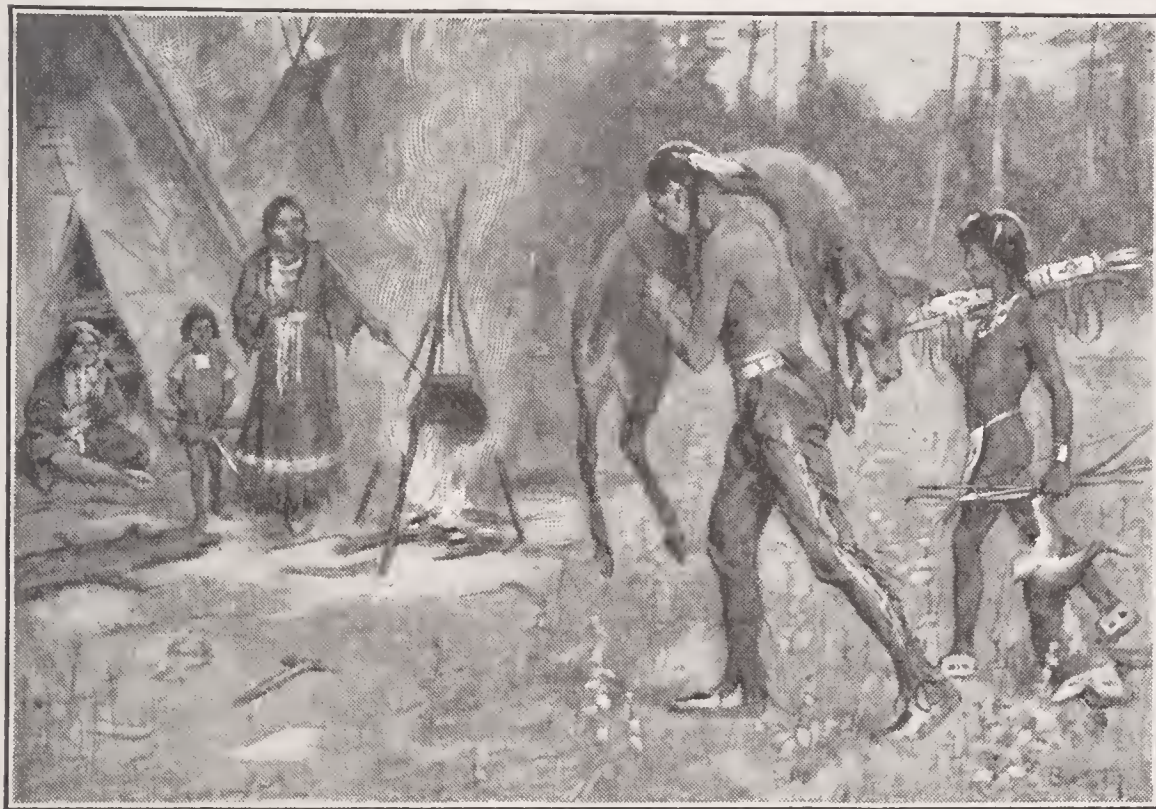


Steamboat.

North America. To go to North America we must cross the Pacific Ocean. We can cross the ocean on large steamboats. They go day and night. In about twenty days they reach the United States. The "Americans" come from North America.

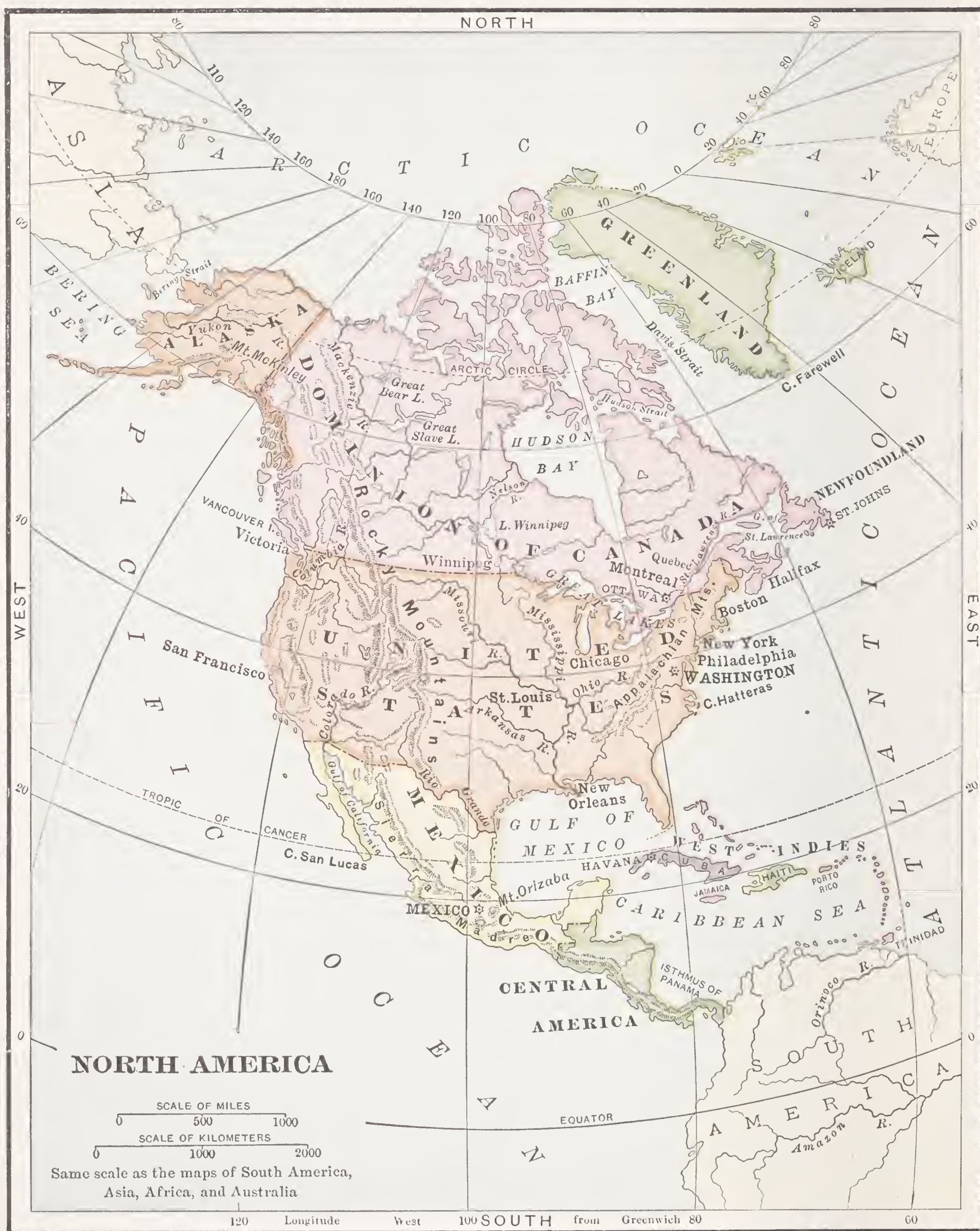
**People.** — Most of the people in North America belong to the White Race. There are many Indians, Negroes, and Eskimos.

**The Indians.** — Once all the natives of North America were Indians. White people first came to America in 1492.



Indians and wigwam.







## NORTH AMERICA

**Map Questions.**—1. In what continent is North America?

2. What ocean is between the Philippine Islands and North America?

3. Between what oceans is North America?

4. What ocean is north of America?

5. What countries are in North America?

6. What country is north of the United States?

7. What country is south of the United States?

8. What country is between Mexico and South America?

9. What islands are east of Mexico?

10. What are the names of the largest of the West Indies Islands?

11. What island is east of Canada?

12. What large island is northeast of Canada?

13. Find Alaska. It is a part of the United States. What strait is between Alaska and Asia?

14. What gulf is south of the United States?

15. What sea is south of the West Indies?

16. What bay is in Canada?

17. What mountains are in the eastern part of the United States?

18. What mountains are in the western part of North America?

19. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains there is a large plain. It extends from the Arctic Ocean into the Gulf of Mexico. What large rivers are on this plain?

20. What large river flows into the Gulf of Mexico?

21. Find the large lakes between Canada and the United States.

22. What large river is the outlet of these lakes?

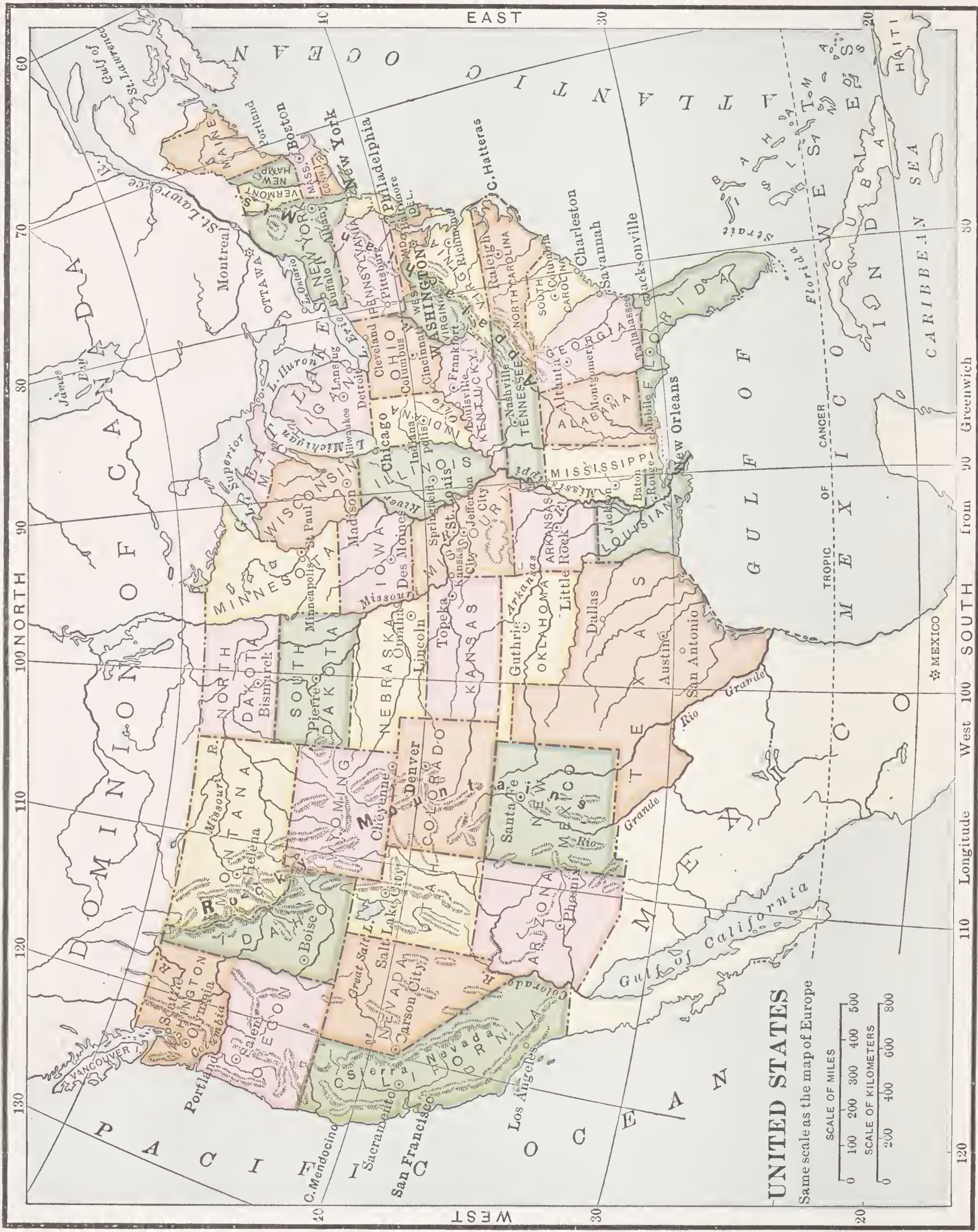
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The Indians lived in tents, which were made of the skins of animals. They made their boats or canoes of the bark of the trees. They used bows and arrows. They lived by hunting and fishing. They were savages.

The Indians are tall and strong. Their color is red. Many Indians now live in North America. Some of them have large farms and good houses. They send their children to schools and colleges.

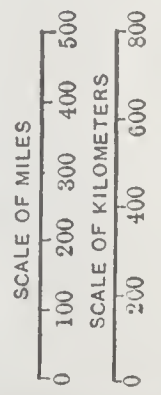
**The Negroes.**—In the southern part of the United States there are many Negroes. Negroes also live in Mexico and the West Indies. The first Negroes in America came from Africa. Many years ago they were brought to America.





# UNITED STATES

Same scale as the map of Europe





They were slaves. They worked on large farms, where sugar cane, cotton, and tobacco were raised. They are free now.

*The Eskimos* live in Greenland and near the Arctic Ocean.

### THE UNITED STATES

**Map Questions.** — 1. What country is north of the United States?

2. What country and what gulf are south of the United States?

3. What ocean is on the east side?

4. What ocean is on the west side?

5. What lakes are between Canada and the United States?

6. What river is the outlet of these lakes?

7. What mountains are in the eastern part of the United States?

8. What mountains are in the western part?

9. What large river is on the plains between these mountains?

10. What are the names of the largest branches of this river?

11. What large river flows into the Pacific Ocean?

12. What large river flows into the Gulf of California?

13. What states border on the Pacific Ocean?

14. In what state is San Francisco?

15. Where is Seattle?

16. What states border on the Atlantic Ocean?

17. In what state is Boston?

18. Find New York. Find Philadelphia.

19. Where is New Orleans? On what river is it?

20. In what state is St. Louis? On what river is it?

21. On what lake is Chicago?

22. In what state is Pittsburg?

### THE UNITED STATES

The United States is in the North Temperate zone.

In the *Temperate Zones*, there are four seasons. They are *Summer*, *Autumn*, *Winter*, and *Spring*.

The *summer* is the warm season. The weather then is much like the weather here. The days are longer than the nights. The trees are covered with leaves. The fruits and grains become ripe. There are many birds.

In the *autumn* the air becomes cooler. Most of the leaves fall to the ground. The leaves of some trees become beautifully colored. These colored trees make the country beautiful. The grains



and fruits are gathered. Many birds fly south to a warmer climate. Some birds stay all winter.

In the *winter* the ground is frozen. The rivers and lakes are often covered with ice. The rain, when it falls, is often frozen into

In winter the nights are long and the days are short. Most of the people of the earth live in the Temperate Zones.

In the *spring* the weather little by little becomes warmer. Leaves and flowers grow from the buds on the trees and plants.

The whole country becomes green and full of sweet-smelling flowers. The farmers begin to plow, and to sow. The birds return. They sing and build their nests. The whole country seems beautiful and happy.

The United States is a large country. It has nearly fifty states. They are united into one country.

Most of the people of the United States are white. Their parents came from Europe. They first settled in the towns along the Atlantic Coast. The first town was begun in 1607. Then the Indians lived everywhere in North America. The white people



Americans.

(President Roosevelt and his family.)

little balls of ice called *Hail*. Sometimes it falls in *Snow*. Snow looks like little white feathers. It is soft and white. It often covers the ground two or three feet deep. The children play in the snow. They ride on it on sleds and sleighs. They skate on the ice.



went farther and farther west, until they came to the Pacific Ocean.

### THE PACIFIC STATES

When we go to the United States from Manila, our ship stops at San Francisco or at Seattle.

*San Francisco* is on a beautiful harbor. It is the largest seaport on this coast. The houses are built of stones or brick or wood. The streets are covered or paved with stone. The people ride in carriages and on electric cars. Some people ride in automobiles.

In April, 1906, the city was nearly destroyed by an earthquake and by fire.

Several railroads end in this city. The engines and the cars are large. The trains often go more than sixty miles in an hour. Some cars have beds. People ride in them all night.

The climate in the states along this coast is warm and pleasant.

Along the coast there are low mountains. Beyond these mountains there is a wide valley. Beyond this valley there are high mountains. In this valley much



Grapes in a California vineyard.

fruit and wheat are raised. Sheep and cattle are raised on the hills. There are rich gold mines in the mountains.

California is noted for its fruits. Oranges, peaches, and grapes are raised. A field where grapes are raised is called a *vineyard*.





Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Some of the fruit is sent to the eastern part of the United States. Much of it is dried.

In Washington and Oregon there are large forests. The trees are cut. Then they are sawed into lumber. Some of this lumber is brought to the Philippines. Here it is used in building houses. In California there are some very large trees. Some of them are four meters thick and about a hundred meters high.

In the Columbia River many salmon are caught. They are fish about a meter long. They are cooked. Their meat is put into cans, and then sent to other states and countries.

*Seattle* is on a beautiful bay. It is a very important seaport.

Steamships go from Seattle to Japan, China, and other countries.

From Seattle and San Francisco railroads go to the eastern part of the United States. San Francisco is over four thousand kilometers from New York.

### THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

In going east from California we must first cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains. They are high. Beyond these mountains there is a large plateau. The Rocky Mountains are on the eastern border of the plateau. The climate on this plateau is hot in summer. It is very dry. Much of the plateau is a desert.

The Colorado River flows through this plateau. It has a



deep, narrow valley. In some places the banks of the river are more than a kilometer high.

North of this plateau, in Washington and Idaho, there is more rain. The valleys are fertile. Much fruit and sheep and cattle are raised.

These states have rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and coal. Deep holes are dug into the earth. Some mines are more than a kilometer deep.

East of the Rocky Mountains the country is a high plain. The climate is too dry for farming, but thousands of sheep and cattle are raised. Some men own thousands of hectares. On this land they have many herds of cattle. Horsemen, called "cowboys," watch the cattle. The sign of the owner is marked on the young cattle with a hot iron.

The cattle are sent in cars to St. Louis and Chicago. Here they are put into large yards called *stockyards*. Then they are killed. The meat of cattle is called *beef*. Some of the beef is sent in cars

with ice to other cities. Some of it is put into tin cans. The hides are used for making leather. Glue is made of the hoofs. All parts of the animal are used for something.

*Denver* is the largest city in this part of the United States. It is on the plain near the mountains.

### THE NORTHERN STATES

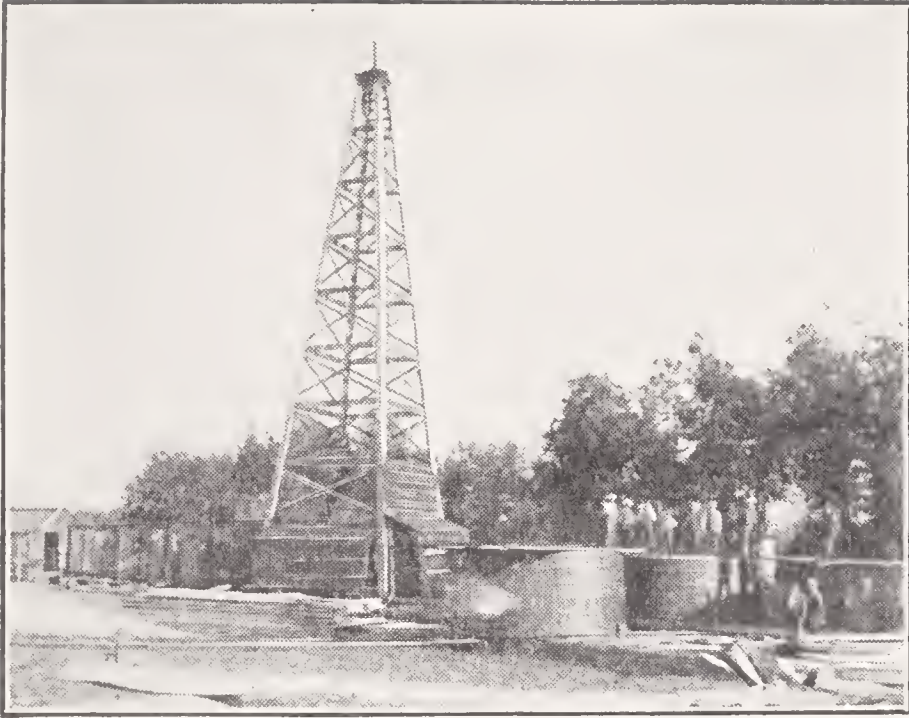
These states extend from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean. The states in the Mississippi Valley are very fertile. They produce much corn, wheat, and other grains. Cattle, pigs, and horses are raised.

Apples, grapes, and peaches are common fruits.

Coal, iron, and petroleum are found in many states. Pennsylvania is very rich in these products.

To get *petroleum* a hole is made deep into the earth. The hole is only a few centimeters wide. It is made by a machine. It is often bored hundreds of meters deep, until oil is found.





Oil well.

The oil often flows from the wells. Hundreds of barrels of oil may come from a well in a day. The oil is thick and greasy. From it kerosene is made. It is also used in many other ways. The kerosene is sent to Europe and to the Philippines.

In the states in the Mississippi Valley, corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the most important products. Most of the people are farmers. Many of the farms have hundreds of hectares. The farm work is done by machinery, horses, and engines.

**Wheat.** — To raise wheat, the ground is plowed and harrowed. The grain is then planted by machines called *drills*. When it is ripe, the wheat is cut by machines called *reapers*. The reapers tie the grain into bundles. The bundles are taken to another machine. This is a *threshing* machine. It takes the grain from the straw, and puts it into bags.



Harvesting wheat.



The bags of grain are sent to the mills. In the mills it is made into flour. Flour is sent from these states to Asia, Europe, the Philippine Islands, and other countries.

**Corn.** — In these states, in the summer, we can see thousands of kilometers of corn fields. Millions of hectoliters of corn are raised.

Some of the corn is fed to cattle and pigs. The meat of the pigs is *pork*. Beef and pork are sent to the other parts of the United States. Meat and cattle are sent to Europe.

*Chicago* is one of the largest cities in the world. It has many



Railroad yards at Chicago.

railroads. It has the largest wheat and corn market in the world. It sells most cattle, pork, and beef. It has large stockyards. Here the cattle are killed in large slaughter-

houses. Pork and beef are put in cars with ice. The ice keeps the meat fresh.

This city has many high buildings. Its streets are wide and straight. There are many large stores. In these stores we can buy all kinds of machinery, clothing, books, furniture, and many things to eat. Large steamboats on the lakes carry grain, meat, and other products. The people may ride about the city on electric cars or on railroads built above the streets.

Chicago has fine parks. There are beautiful drives. It has libraries, schools, and colleges.

*St. Louis* is a large city on the Mississippi River. The country around it is very fertile. Corn, wheat, tobacco, and meats are important products. Many boots and shoes are made here. Boots and shoes are made of leather. Some are made of rubber. Steamships go down the Mississippi River.

*Pittsburg* makes much iron and steel. Petroleum is found near this city.





Capitol, Washington.

*Philadelphia* is a large city. It has many factories. Carpets, rugs, clothing, sugar, engines, and cars are made here.

*Washington* is the capital of the United States. It is the most beautiful city in the country. Here the laws of the United States are made. The home of the President is in the *White House*.

*New York* is the largest city in the United States. It has a good harbor. It is a very rich city. It has many parks. Many of its buildings are very high. They are made of steel, bricks, and stones. It has two large bridges. They are more than a kilometer long. Cars run on railroads above the streets, and in tunnels under the ground.



Many newspapers and magazines are printed in New York. The American people like to read. The papers tell them about other towns, cities, and people in all parts of the world.

People from many countries live in New York. Many thousands of people go to America each year. They wish to find new homes in a free country. They want their children to go to good schools.

New York has many large schools. In the towns and cities there are primary schools and high schools for all the children. There are hundreds of colleges.

### THE SOUTHERN STATES

The states in the southern part of the United States have long summers. The winters are mild. The land along the coasts and rivers is low. The mouths of the rivers form good harbors.

On the lowlands much rice is raised. Cotton, sugar, corn, and tobacco are the most important products of these states.



Street in New York.

*Rice* is raised mostly in Louisiana and South Carolina. The fields are irrigated. The land is first plowed and harrowed. Then the rice seeds are planted in rows. Then the ground is covered with water, until the plants are a few centimeters high. When the rice is ripe, it is cut with reapers. It is threshed and hulled by machines.



*Cotton* is a white fiber. It grows in a pod around the seed of a cotton plant. The plant grows about a meter high. When the cotton is ripe, the pods burst. The cotton fibers come out of the pod. Then the cotton is picked. There are seeds among the fibers.

woven into cloth. All the work is done by machinery.

Many fruits are raised. They are sold in the large cities in the Northern states.

*New Orleans* is the largest cotton market in the world. Sugar, molasses, and tobacco are also sold here.

*Charleston* is a sea-port. Rice, turpentine, and tar are sent from this port.

#### NEW ENGLAND STATES

Six states are called the New England states. They are in the north-eastern part of the United States. These states are small. The surface is

hilly. The scenery is beautiful.

Most of the people live in the cities and towns. They work in factories. Shoes, cotton and woolen cloth, and paper are made.

The farms are small. The farmers raise grain, hay, fruits, and vegetables. On some farms many cows are kept. They give



Picking cotton.

These seeds are taken out by a machine called the *cotton gin*. The cotton is now put into large bales. From the seed a valuable oil is made.

The bales of cotton are sent to the factories where cotton cloth is made. The cotton is cleaned and made into thread. The thread is



much milk. The milk is sold in the cities. Some of it is made into butter and cheese.

*Boston* is the largest city. It is on Massachusetts Bay. It has a good harbor. It is noted for its schools, museums, and libraries.



Boston Public Library.

**Alaska** belongs to the United States. The people are Eskimos and Indians. Many Americans also live here. They catch salmon. Many seal are also caught.

Alaska is very rich in gold. Many of the people hunt for gold or work in the gold mines. The country is very cold in winter. The tops of the mountains are covered with snow. In some places streams of ice come from

the mountains. These ice streams are called *Glaciers*. They move



Glacier, Alaska.

very slowly. When the glacier reaches the ocean, the ice breaks into pieces.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES IN NORTH AMERICA

**Canada.**—In Canada most of the people are English or French. Their parents come from England and France in Europe.

In the northern part the climate is very cold. Only a few Indians live there by hunting and fishing.

In the southern part of Canada the soil is very fertile. Large crops of grain are grown. Sheep and cattle are raised. There are large forests. In the Rocky Mountains coal, iron, and gold are found. Along the Atlantic Coast



and in the lakes much fish is caught. More fish are caught near Newfoundland than anywhere else in the world.

In the forests of Canada live bears, wolves, and deer. Some bears are as large as carabaos. They have long claws and can climb trees. Wolves are like wild dogs.

*Ottawa* is the capital. It has many beautiful buildings.

*Montreal* is the largest seaport. In winter the St. Lawrence River is frozen. The people skate on the ice, walk on snowshoes, and slide, or coast down hill on sleds.

*Halifax* has an excellent harbor.

*Victoria* is an important port on the Pacific. Steamships go from here to countries about the Pacific Ocean.

Greenland is in the North Frigid

Zone. It is very cold. Only a few Eskimos live there.

In this zone there are only two seasons. There is a long, dark *winter* and a short *summer*. In the winter the sun does not shine for many weeks. The summer is

one long day. Many large animals live there.

Seals and walruses live mostly in the water. They come out on the ice or on the land to breathe and rest. They eat fish. The whale is the largest animal in the world. The polar bear is white like snow.

When winter comes the birds fly south to a warmer climate. The insects hide away and sleep all winter. The bears also make deep holes in the snow and sleep for many weeks in the winter.

In our dry season the frogs sleep in the ground, until the rains come



Coasting in Canada.



again. So the bears and some other animals sleep in the winter until the warm weather comes again.

The Eskimos hunt and fish. They have no trees, no fruits, and no rice to eat. Their clothes are the skins of seals and bears.

In the winter their houses are made of ice. In the summer they live in tents made of skins.

**Mexico.** — Mexico is south of the United States. It has a warm climate. Most of the country is a plateau. The largest cities are on the plateau.

The people speak Spanish. This country once belonged to Spain. Ships then went from Mexico to the Philippine Islands. Mexico has rich silver mines. The Mexican pesos were made of silver from these mines. Mexico is now an independent country.

Most of the people are poor. Many of them live in low houses made of mud and straw. They

raise coffee, bananas, pineapples, rice, and cattle and sheep.

*Mexico* is the capital city. It is in a beautiful valley. Many of the churches and houses are like those in Manila.



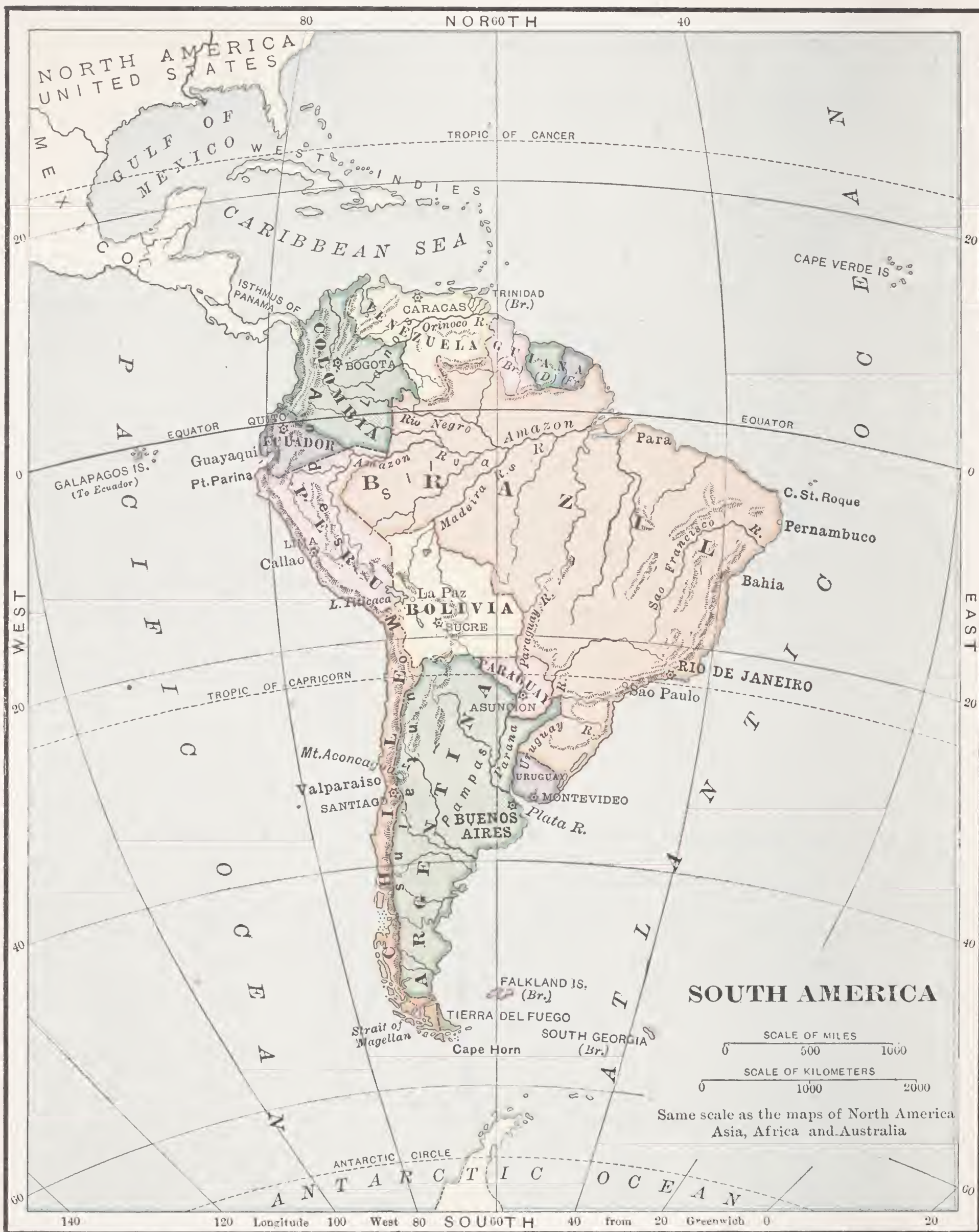
Street in Mexico.

**Central America.** — Central America is larger than the Philippine Islands. The climate is hot and moist. The people are Spaniards and Indians.

Across the Isthmus of Panama a canal is being dug. Large ships will be able to go through this canal.

**West Indies.** — In the West Indies there are five large islands and many small islands. Cuba







and Hayti have independent governments. The people are Spanish and Negroes. Bananas, sugar, and tobacco are the important products.

*Havana* is the capital of Cuba.

Porto Rico belongs to the United States.

**Review.** — 1. What people live in North America?

2. What countries are in North America?

3. When did the first white people go to the United States?

4. What states are along the Pacific Coast?

5. What are the products of these states?

6. For what is California noted?

7. Tell something you would like to see in these states.

8. What mountains are east of California?

9. What minerals are found in these mountains?

10. Tell how cattle are raised and beef is made.

11. Tell where petroleum is found and how kerosene is made.

12. Tell how wheat is raised and made into flour.

13. For what is corn used?

14. Describe Chicago.

15. Tell something about the New England states.

16. What are some of the products of Alaska?

17. What people live in Canada?

18. Tell what you can about Mexico and the West Indies.

## SOUTH AMERICA

**Map Questions.** — 1. What sea is north of South America?

2. Between what oceans is South America?

3. What isthmus connects South America and Central America?

4. What cape is at the southern end of South America?

5. What mountains are along the Pacific Coast?

6. Find some mountain chains in the eastern part.

7. What river is in the central part of South America?

8. What countries are on the northern coast?

9. What countries are along the Pacific Coast?

10. What countries have no sea-coast?

11. What country is the largest?

12. Where is Rio Janeiro?

13. In what country is Buenos Aires?

14. Of what country is Santiago the capital?

15. Find Quito.



## SOUTH AMERICA

**Surface and Rivers.** — In South America the highest mountains are along the western coast. They are the Andes Mountains.

There are three large plains east of the Andes Mountains. There is a large river on each plain.

The Amazon River is in the central part. This is the largest river in the world. The plains along the Amazon River are called the *Silvas* because they are covered with forests.



Scene in the silvas.

The Orinoco River is in the northern part. The plains about this river are called *Llanos*.

The Plata River is in the southern part. The plains around this river are called *Pampas*. The llanos and the pampas are grassy. Thousands of cattle and sheep are raised on them.



South American Indian.

**People.** — Most of the people of South America are Indians. They are poor. Some of them are savages. The other people are mostly Spanish, Portuguese, and Negroes. The Spanish and the Portuguese are the ruling people. Once all the countries of South America belonged to Spain and Portugal, but now they are republics. The ruler is called the president. He is chosen by the people. The people help make the laws.



## ON THE PACIFIC COAST

*Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru* are crossed by the Andes Mountains. *Chile* is west of the Andes Mountains.

The coast of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru is hot and dry. Much rain falls on the eastern side of the Andes. Most of the people live on the mountains. Here the climate is cool and pleasant. In the mountains there are rich mines of gold and silver.

The valleys and lowlands are very fertile. Coffee, sugar cane, cacao, bananas, and oranges are raised. On the highlands wheat, corn, and potatoes grow.

In Chile the grains and fruits of the Temperate Zone grow. The climate is cool. Here the rain falls on the western side of the Andes. The eastern side is dry.

Most of the work is done by the Indians. They lived here when the Spanish came to these countries. The Indians of Ecuador and Peru had large cities. They built good roads of stone. They had

houses, markets, and farms. They were rich. The Spanish conquered them. The Indians became slaves. The Spanish sent many shiploads of their silver and gold to Spain. The Indians are now very poor. Many of them are almost savages.



Llama.

The people use the llama for carrying loads over the mountains. The condor also lives in the Andes. It is the largest flying bird in the world.

*Quito* is one of the highest cities in the world. It has a pleasant climate. The houses are made of brick, and have roofs of red tiles.



There are also many convents and churches. All of the buildings are low, because there are many earthquakes in these countries. The women dress in black and wear black shawls on their heads. The Indians wear brightly colored clothes. Each tribe wears different colors.

In *Lima* the houses are made of dried mud. The roofs are flat. They are covered with earth and sand. Chickens are often raised on the roofs of the houses. The streets are narrow.

*Santiago* and *Valparaiso* are beautiful cities.

They have good streets and houses, and many fine buildings. The people are industrious.

#### ON THE PAMPAS

*Argentina*, *Paraguay*, and *Uruguay* are on the grassy plain called the pampas. Most of the people live on large farms. They raise cattle, sheep, and wheat. From

the sheep they get mutton, wool, and hides. From the cattle they get meat, tallow, and hides. Wool and beef are the most valuable products.



Scene in Buenos Aires.

Most of the people speak Spanish. In Paraguay there are many Indians.

*Buenos Aires* is the largest city in South America. It has nearly a million people. It has many factories. It is a rich city. It has beautiful streets, houses, and parks.

*Montevideo* is also a beautiful city.



### ON THE SILVAS

*Brazil* and *Bolivia* are mostly on the silvas. Most of the country is covered with forests. In some places the trees, vines, and plants grow very closely together. Hundreds of monkeys live in the trees. There are many beautiful birds and butterflies.

In the eastern part of Brazil there are several mountain chains. Here much coffee is raised. Most

The forests produce many valuable woods. Here the rubber tree is found. From the sap of this tree rubber is made. The rubber tree also grows in Mindanao. Nuts and cacao are also found. The people are Portuguese, Spanish, and Indians.

*Rio Janeiro* is the capital of Brazil. It is a large city and has a beautiful harbor. It ships more coffee than any other city in the world.



Coffee plantation, Brazil.

of the coffee used in the world is raised in Brazil.

A part of Bolivia is on a high plateau in the Andes Mountains. It has rich mines of gold and silver. Many fruits are raised.

### ON THE LLANOS

*Venezuela* and *Guiana* are in the northern part of South America. Venezuela is mostly on the llanos. The Orinoco River flows through this plain. In the rainy season it overflows its banks.

In the dry season the country is very dry. The grass dies. Sometimes many cattle die for want of water to drink.

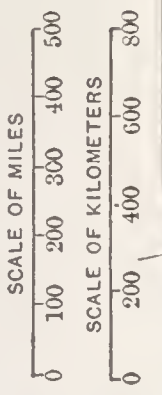
The soil is very fertile. Rice, coffee, cacao, and bananas are raised. In the mountains there





# EUROPE

Same scale as the map of United States



40

Longitude West 0 Longitude East 10 from Greenwich S O U T H



are mines of gold, silver, copper, and salt.

In Guiana much sugar is made. Cacao and sugar are the most important products of these countries. Guiana is not a republic. It belongs to three countries in Europe.

The civilized people live in the cities and towns. Most of the people are Indians.

**Review.** — 1. What peoples live in South America?

2. What are the highest mountains in South America?

3. What large plains are east of these mountains?

4. What large river drains each of these plains?

5. What countries are mostly in the Andes Mountains?

6. Describe Quito.

7. What countries are on the pampas?

8. What are the products of these countries?

9. What are the products of Brazil?

10. What product would you buy in Rio Janeiro?

11. What countries are partly on the llanos?

12. What are some of the products of these countries?

## EUROPE

**Map Questions.** — 1. What ocean is north of Europe?

2. What ocean is west of Europe?

3. What large sea is south of Europe?

4. How many peninsulas can you find in Europe?

5. What countries are on a peninsula west of Russia?

6. What sea is north of Germany?

7. What islands are west of Europe?

8. What sea is east of Great Britain?

9. What city is the capital of Great Britain?

10. What small countries are west of Germany?

11. Find the Alps Mountains.

12. What countries are south of the mountains? The countries south of the mountains have a warm climate.

13. What large country is on a plain in northern Europe? Russia has a cold climate, like the northern part of North America.

14. What small country is in the Alps Mountains?

15. What countries are south of France?

16. What strait is between Spain and Africa?

17. What ocean and sea does this strait connect?



18. What large seas are south of Russia?

19. Find St. Petersburg. Find Moscow.

20. Where is Paris?

21. Find Hamburg and Berlin.

22. Where is Rome?

23. In what country is Constantinople?

24. What large city is on the Danube River?

25. In what country are Madrid and Barcelona?

## EUROPE

**Surface.** — In Europe the plains are on the northern side. The mountains are in the southern part. Europe has many large peninsulas, and many gulfs, bays, and seas.

**Climate.** — It is mostly in the North Temperate Zone. On the plains of Russia the climate is cold. It is warm and pleasant on the pen-

insulas south of the Alps Mountains.

**People.** — Nearly all the people of Europe belong to the White Race. They speak many languages. A different language is spoken in each country. In England the people speak English. In Spain they speak Spanish.

In southern Europe the people are dark. They have black hair and brown eyes. In northern Europe the people are taller and heavier. Their skins are white and pink. Their hair is yellow, red, or brown. Their eyes are blue.



An Englishman.  
(King Edward VII.)

**Governments.** — France and Switzerland are republics. Their rulers are called *presidents*. In



Turkey the ruler is a *sultan*. In all the other countries the rulers are *kings, queens, or emperors*.

**Great Britain.** — The British Isles are in the western part of Europe. These islands are a little larger than the Philippine Islands. Great Britain is divided into England, Ireland, and Scotland. Most of the people live in England.

The climate is never cold. The grass is green nearly all the year.

The country is very fertile.

The people raise many grains, cattle, and sheep. The farmers build their houses of stones. The roofs are made of straw.

The people do not raise enough food for their use. They get flour and corn and meat from the United States. They get meat from Argentina. They get bananas and other fruits from the West Indies.

Most of the people work in the factories. They make much cot-

ton and woolen cloth. Most of the cotton comes from the United States. The wool comes from Australia and Argentina.

They also make many things of iron and steel. Knives, razors, machinery, nails, bicycles, and



In London.

hundreds of other things are made in these factories. In Scotland many large ships are built.

*London* is the capital of Great Britain. It is the largest city in the world, and has many large buildings. It has half as many people as are in the Philippine Islands.



*Liverpool* is a very important seaport.

Great Britain has colonies in all parts of the world. The largest colonies are Canada, Australia, the southern part of Africa, and India in Asia. Steamships go from Great Britain to all parts of the world. Great Britain has more ships than any other country.



Woman spinning, Norway.

**Norway and Sweden.** — Norway and Sweden are on a large peninsula. The surface is mountainous. The coast of Norway is rocky. Many long, narrow bays extend far into the land. They are called *Fiords*. The banks of the fiords are steep and high.

On the mountains there are

forests. Much lumber is made. The people make many matches. They are good sailors. They catch many fish. They are industrious. They have good schools. In the country the people have small farms. In the long winters they weave cloth and make things of wood, copper, and iron.

**Holland and Belgium.** — In Holland the land is low. The people build walls of earth and stone to keep the sea from flowing over the land. The banks are called *Dikes*. There are many canals across the country. The people use the canals as roads. They ride in boats instead of in carriages. In the winter the canals are covered with ice. Then the people use skates on their feet.

Many windmills are used to pump the water from the land. They are used to grind corn and wheat.

The land is very fertile. The people are called the *Dutch*. They are good farmers. They make much butter and cheese. They have fine cattle and horses.





In Amsterdam.

The ruler of Holland is a queen. She is also queen of Java and some other large islands near the Philippine Islands.

*Belgium* is not so low and flat as Holland. The people make fine laces, carpets, and silk cloth.

*Amsterdam* is a large seaport.

**Denmark** is also a low country. It is on a small peninsula. The people build dikes to keep out the sea. They are mostly farmers and fishermen. Iceland and Greenland belong to this country.

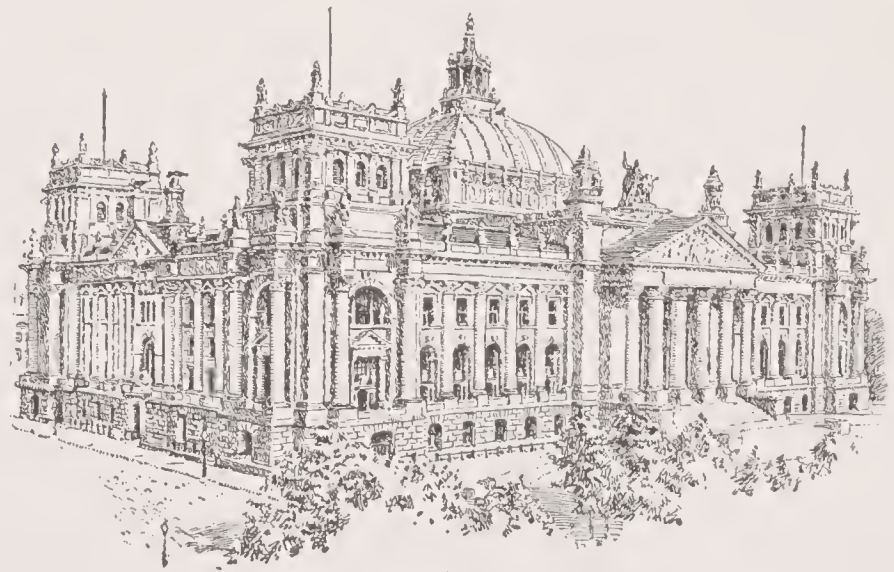
**Germany.** — Germany is an important country. It is mostly on a large plain. It has many rivers. Along the Rhine there is much beautiful scenery.

Most of the people are farmers or manufacturers. Cattle, grains, and fruits are raised. Much wine and beer are made. Wine is made from grapes. The grapes grow in fields called vineyards.

The people are industrious. They trade with all the countries in the world. Their ships go everywhere.

Germany is famous for its schools and colleges. Every child must go to school. Every man must be a soldier for one and three years.

*Berlin* is the capital. It is one of the largest cities in the world. It has many beautiful streets, palaces, parks, and gardens.



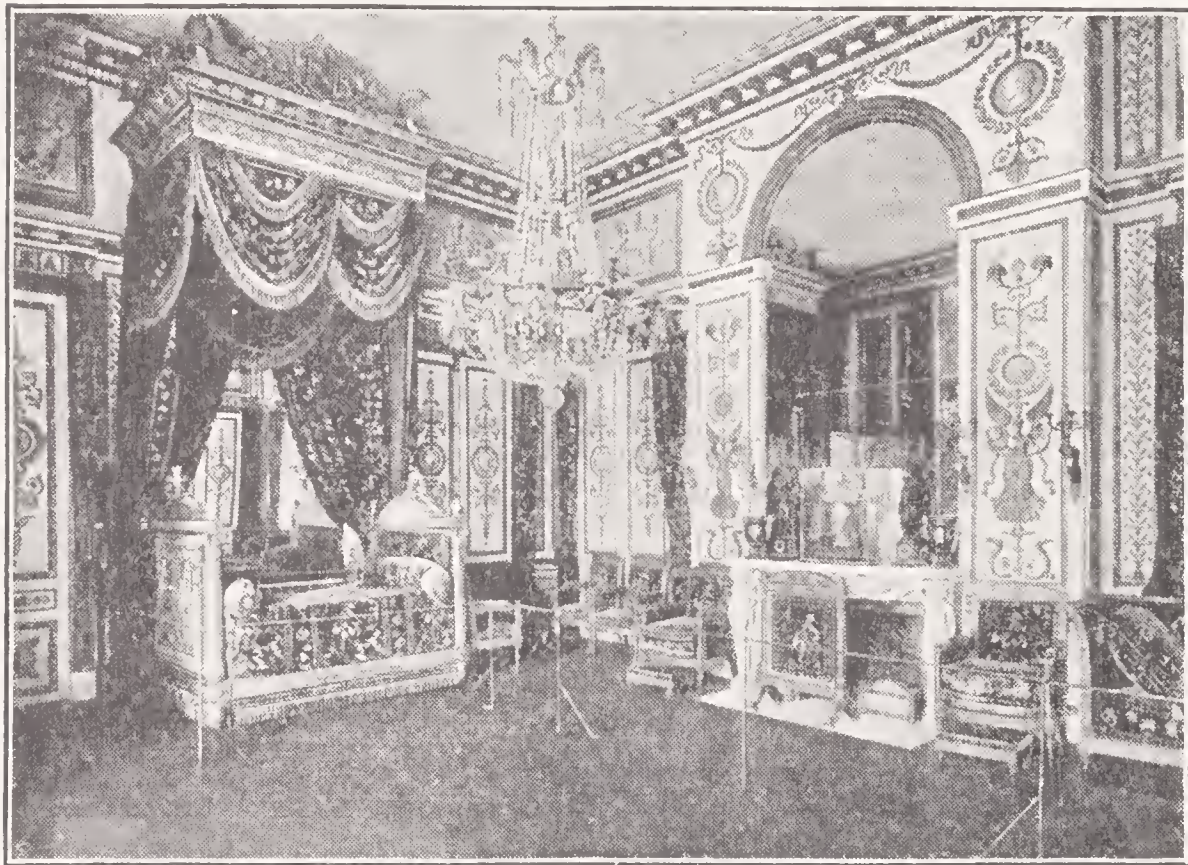
In Berlin.

*Hamburg* is the largest seaport. It is on a river. Germany has many other large cities.



**France.** — Great Britain, Germany, France, and Russia are the four most important countries in Europe. In France most of the people are farmers. They raise grains, sugar beets, potatoes, and

has wide streets. Trees grow along the sides of the streets. It has many beautiful roads, gardens, and parks. There are palaces, cathedrals, and museums full of pictures and statues.



Room in a palace near Paris.

many kinds of fruits. Much wine and silk are made.

As in the Philippines, the farmers live in villages. They go every day to work in their fields. The women weave cloth and make beautiful laces and embroideries.

*Paris* is the most beautiful city in the world. London, New York, Paris, and Berlin are the four largest cities in the world. Paris

**Spain and Portugal.** — Spain and Portugal are on a large peninsula. Most of the country is mountainous. There are many fertile valleys. Coal, lead, iron, copper, and salt are found in the mountains.

Most of the people are farmers. They raise many sheep. They are poor. Nearly one half of the people cannot read and write.

Much fruit is raised. Wine, cloth, oil, and raisins are sold. Raisins are dried grapes.

The Spanish people are noted for their good manners. They are kind to strangers. They are fond of music, games, and fiestas.

Many years ago Spain had large colonies. Mexico, South America,



the West Indies, and the Philippine Islands belonged to Spain. She lost all of these colonies because she did not give the people good government.

*Madrid* is the capital of Spain. It is the home of the king. *Barcelona* is the most important seaport.

The Portuguese speak a different language. They are darker than the Spanish. They are good sailors. Magellan was Portuguese.

**Switzerland.** — Switzerland is a small country in the Alps Mountains. The people live in the valleys and around the beautiful lakes.

Thousands of people in Europe and from America go to Switzer-



Spanish peasants.

land to see the beautiful mountains, rivers, lakes, and waterfalls. There are also glaciers, or rivers of ice.

The people are busy. They make cotton and woolen cloth, watches, jewelry, toys, laces, and many other useful things.

**Italy** is on a large peninsula.

It has a warm climate. Oranges,



Shepherds' homes in the Alps.





In Venice.

home of the Pope. Rome has many interesting buildings, in which there are many beautiful pictures and statues.

*Venice* is built on many little islands. The streets are canals. The people go about in boats.

It has many beautiful buildings, bridges, and palaces.

**Greece** is a small coun-

lemons, bananas, and rice grow. | try. It is noted for its old build-

Much wine and silk cloth are made.

The Italians have black eyes and hair. They belong to the white race, but their skins are dark. They like music and fiestas. They are not very industrious. Most of the people are poor.

*Rome* is the capital. It is the

ings. *Athens* was once the home of the greatest and wisest men.

**Turkey** is a part of the Turkish Empire. The people are Turks. They are Mohammedans, like the Moros. They are poor and ignorant. The Sultan is the ruler.

The people raise a few fruits and a little grain. They



A Turk.



have cattle, sheep, and goats. They make many rugs.

*Constantinople* is the capital.

**Austria.** — Most of this country is in the broad valley of the Danube River. Nearly all the people live by farming and raising sheep and cattle.

In the mountains much lumber is made. In the cities cotton cloth, silk, carpets, and tools are made.

*Vienna* is the capital. It is a large city. It has fine streets and beautiful buildings. There are many other large cities along the Danube River.

**Russia** is the largest country in the world. It covers the large plains in the northern part of Europe and Asia.

Near the Arctic Ocean these plains are frozen nearly all the year. In the summer they are covered with water.

In the central part there are many forests. In the southern part there are large plains. On these plains cattle and sheep are raised. Wheat, corn, and other grains grow.

Most of the people are tall and heavy. Some of them belong to the Yellow Race. In the north they use the reindeer to pull their sleds. They dress in the skins of animals. The Cossacks live on the plains in the south. They are good horsemen. Many of them



Peasants' cottage, Russia.

are soldiers. Most of the people are poor. They live in low houses made of logs. Rich men own most of the land. The poor people live in villages.

*St. Petersburg* is the capital. It has many palaces and fine churches. It is the home of the Czar, who is the emperor of Russia. *Moscow* is a large city. Here there are many sugar and cotton factories.







**Review.** — 1. What part of Europe is a plain?

2. What country is on this plain?

3. What countries of Europe are on peninsulas?

4. What country is on islands?

5. To what race do most of the people belong?

6. How do the people of southern Europe differ from those in the northern part?

7. What are some of the things made in Great Britain?

8. Describe Norway and Sweden.

9. Of what use are the dikes in Holland?

10. For what is Germany noted?

11. What are some of the products of France? Why would you like to go to Paris?

12. Tell what you can about the Spanish people.

13. The people of Switzerland are called the Swiss. Tell something about them.

14. What people live in Turkey?

15. Describe the Italians.

16. What is the name of the ruler of Russia? Tell about the Russian people.

## AFRICA

**Map Questions.** — 1. What large sea is north of Africa?

2. What sea is between Africa and Asia?

3. What isthmus connects Africa and Asia?

4. What ocean is east of Africa?

5. What cape is the southern point of Africa?

6. What large island is southeast of Africa?

7. Find three large rivers in Africa?

8. Through what country does the Nile River flow? Into what sea does it flow?

9. What large city is on the Nile River?

10. What countries are on the northern coast of Africa?

11. What large desert is in northern Africa?

12. What countries are along the Congo River?

13. What country is in southern Africa?

**The Sahara.** — The northern part of Africa is mostly a desert. This desert is called the Sahara. The Sahara is larger than the United States. It is a plain of dry sand and rock.

The people who live on the desert are *Arabs*. They are tall and dark. They live in tents. Over their trousers and shirts they wear a large white cloth. They



wear turbans on their heads. They are Mohammedans.

They ride on camels and horses. The camel likes the desert. It is very strong. It carries heavy loads over the desert. It can travel several days without drinking.

No rain falls on this desert. In some places there are springs.

the low banks. The water covers the lowlands near the river. It makes them very fertile.

The people raise rice, cotton, wheat, and many fruits. They use the carabao for plowing. They raise carabaos, cattle, and donkeys. The donkeys are smaller than our horses. They have large heads and ears. They are strong.

Most of the people are farmers. They build their houses of dried mud. The mud is made into blocks and dried in the sun. These blocks are used for making the walls of the houses. The roofs are made of straw.

The people sit on the ground to eat. They bathe often, but never appear to be clean.

*Cairo* is the largest city in Africa. It has some beautiful buildings. There are many Mohammedan churches. The houses are low. They are white and have flat roofs. The streets are narrow and dirty.



Arab encampment.

Here bananas, palms, and other trees grow. These places are called *oases*. The people stop at the oases to get water and to rest. Water is carried in skins on the backs of camels.

**Egypt** is east of the Sahara. The people live along the Nile River. In the rainy season the river is very muddy. It overflows





Scene in Cairo.

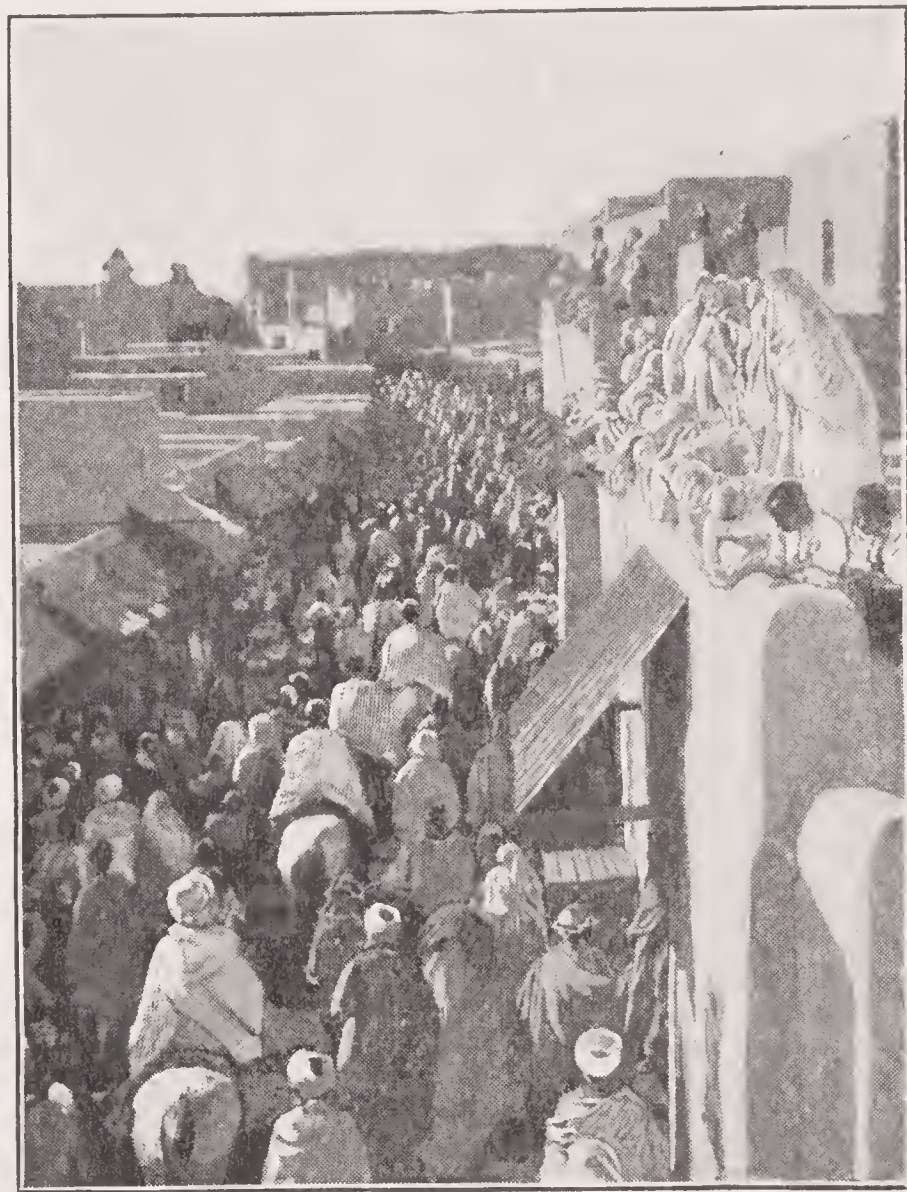
Near Cairo are the *Pyramids* and the *Sphinx*. They are the tombs of kings who lived thousands of years ago. The Pyramids are piles of large stones. One pyramid is more than one hundred and fifty meters high. The Sphinx is a stone lion with the face of a woman.

Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli border on the Mediterranean Sea. The people are mostly Mohammedans. They are tall and

dark. Morocco is ruled by a sultan. Tunis and Algeria belong to France. Tripoli belongs to Turkey.

Near the coast the people raise much grain. Dates, olives, figs, and lemons are sent to America and Europe. Most of the land is a desert.

Many of the people of Algeria and Tunis once were pirates. They robbed the ships of other



In Morocco.



countries. The French now rule the people and they are peaceful. They have railroads, schools, and beautiful cities.

Most of the houses are low and flat. In the evenings the people sit on the roofs. The larger houses are built around a square or court, in which there are trees, flowers, and fountains. Many of the men are merchants. They make cloth, rugs, copper vessels, and many things of leather.

### CENTRAL AFRICA

In the central part of Africa there are many countries. They belong to the countries in Europe. Here there are two seasons, the wet season and the dry season. Most of the country is covered with forests. Here the largest animals live. There are tigers, lions, elephants, giraffes, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, zebras, deer, buffaloes, monkeys, gorillas, and many birds.

Gorillas live in the forests near the Congo River. They are strong and fierce. They look like large,

ugly, hairy men. They sleep in the trees. They eat fruits, eggs, nuts, and roots. A male and a female gorilla and their young live together in one family.

**The Negroes.** — In all this country, most of the people are Negroes. There are millions of Negroes.



Negro village.

They live in many tribes. Each tribe has its chief. The tribes are often at war. They capture people of other tribes to make them slaves.

In some tribes they have farms. They raise cattle, cotton, sheep, grains, fruits, and camotes. They weave cloth and make leather.

They use shells as money. They trade with the Arabs who



cross the Sahara. They trade rubber, gold, grains, fruits, and chocolate, for cotton cloth, jewelry, knives, and other things.

Their houses are round or square. They are covered with straw. High, strong fences are built around many of the towns. The women do most of the work. The men hunt, fish, gather wild fruits, and go to war. There are many children. They have no schools. They play, swim, and hunt.

Many of the people gather ivory. Ivory is fine white bone. It is found in the tusks of elephants and the teeth of hippopotamuses. The tusks of some elephants are large and heavy.

The Negroes have woolly hair, thick lips, and flat noses. Some of them grease their bodies and oil their hair. In some tribes the men shave their heads. Some of the women wear many rings on their arms and legs, and in their ears. In some tribes nearly every man has several wives. Most of the Negroes in America came from the country near the Congo River.

**Negritos.** — Along the Congo River there are dense forests. Many Negritos live in these forests. They are much like the Negritos in our islands. They live in little huts made of sticks and mud. The huts are about four feet high. They crawl in through little doors. They sleep on leaves on the ground. They use poisoned spears and arrows. They like to dance and sing. They are quick to learn. They are afraid of other peoples, and live in the darkest forests.

**Southern Africa.** — In the southern part of Africa, the negros are mostly brown in color. They build round houses. They raise many cattle. They are mostly Kaffirs and Hottentots.

They work in the diamond mines. The diamonds found here are worth millions of dollars.

Many ostriches are raised. The ostrich is the largest bird in the world. Its legs are very strong. It can carry a man. It can run faster than a horse. Its feathers are very beautiful. One large







feather is often worth more than twenty pesos.

Cattle and sheep are raised on the plains. In some places the soil is very fertile, and many grains and fruits are raised.

Most of southern Africa belongs to Great Britain. Many English and Dutch people live here. They own the farms and the mines. There are several large cities.



Cape Town.

*Cape Town* is the largest city. It has large stores and some beautiful buildings. It has railroads, libraries, and good schools.

*Madagascar* belongs to France. The people are Malays. Many of them are uncivilized. They sell wax, cattle, rice, and rubber.

**Review.** — 1. What people live on the Sahara? What animals carry their loads? How large is the Sahara?

2. Where is Egypt? What river runs through it? What is the largest city? What do the people do?

3. To what country do Algeria and Tunis belong? What are the products of these countries?

4. What animals live in central Africa?

5. What people live in this part of Africa? Write a composition about the Negroes of Africa.

6. To what country does southern Africa belong? What people live here?

## ASIA

**Map Questions.** — 1. What ocean is north of Asia?

2. What ocean is east of Asia? What ocean is south?

3. How many peninsulas can you find in Asia?

4. Between what sea and what bay is India?

5. What seas and gulf nearly surround Arabia?

6. What large country is in the eastern part of Asia?

7. What peninsula is south of China?

8. What two countries are on this peninsula?

9. What sea is between the Chinese Empire and the Philippines?



10. What seas are east of the Chinese Empire?

11. What large country is in the northern part of Asia?

12. What countries are west of India?

13. What country borders on the Mediterranean Sea?

14. Where are the Himalaya mountains?

15. Find Thibet. It is a high plateau.

16. What two large rivers flow through the Chinese Empire?

17. What large river is in India?

18. Where is Calcutta?

19. Find two other cities in India.

20. Find Jerusalem. In what country is it?

21. Where is Singapore?

22. Find Canton and Hongkong. In what country are they?

23. Where is Bangkok?

24. Find Tokyo.

mountains. The Himalaya Mountains are the highest in the world.

North of these mountains there is a large plain. It is a part of the plain in northern Europe.

South of the mountains there are lowlands and peninsulas. In the western part of Asia, Arabia and Persia are mostly deserts.

In China, Japan, and Siam the people belong to the Yellow Race.



## ASIA

Siberian village in winter.

One third of all the land in the world is in Asia. More than one half of all the people live in Asia.

In the central part there are large deserts and plateaus and high

In the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies the people are Malays like ourselves. The people of India, Persia, Arabia, and Siberia belong mainly to the White Race.



**Siberia** is a part of Russia. Like Russia, it is a large plain.

The people are farmers and herdsmen. Most of them live in villages. Their houses are made of

logs. Some people live in tents. They raise cattle, horses, and sheep. In the northern part they have herds of reindeer. In the southern part cotton, rice, corn, and wheat are raised.

*Irkutsk* and *Tiflis* are important cities.

**Turkey** is a part of Turkey in Europe. The country is hilly, and on the lowlands it is fertile.

The people are poor. They raise cattle and sheep. They eat rice and wheat.

The houses are low. They are made of mud bricks like the houses of Cairo. The streets are narrow. The rich merchants have beautiful houses. They have several wives. The women have their own rooms in the house. When they go on

the streets, they cover their faces with thick black veils. Only the persons in their families may see their faces. The men wear long coats. They wear large trousers and round hats.



Turkish woman and child.

*Damascus* is one of the oldest cities in the world. For thousands of years it has been a center for caravans. The city is full of shops where spices, cloth, silk, coffee, swords, firearms, rugs, and hundreds of other things are sold.

*Jerusalem* is in Turkey. Here is where Jesus lived and was crucified. It is the Holy City of the Christians.

*Mecca* is near the Red Sea. It is the Holy City of the Moham-medans. It has beautiful mosques, or churches.

**Arabia** is a high plain, mostly a desert. The climate is hot.

The people are Arabs. They are tall and dark. They are good-



looking. Most of the people live in tents. They have sheep, camels, and horses. They live like the Arabs on the Sahara.

They ride on camels and horses. They have beautiful horses. They are very fond of them. (Read "Hassan and his Horse," Insular Third Reader, page 146.)

Persia is also a dry plateau. The Persians irrigate their lands. They raise grains and many fruits.



Food shop, Persia.

Dates, wheat, and cheese are the foods of most of the people.

Most of the people live in villages. The Persian sheep produce fine wool. The wool is made into rugs and carpets. Shawls and blankets are made of camel's hair.

In the cities there are thousands of little shops. Each shop is about three meters square.

India is on a large peninsula south of the Himalaya Mountains. Most of the country is a low plain. The Ganges River flows through this plain. It is a large river. The southern part of India is a plateau.

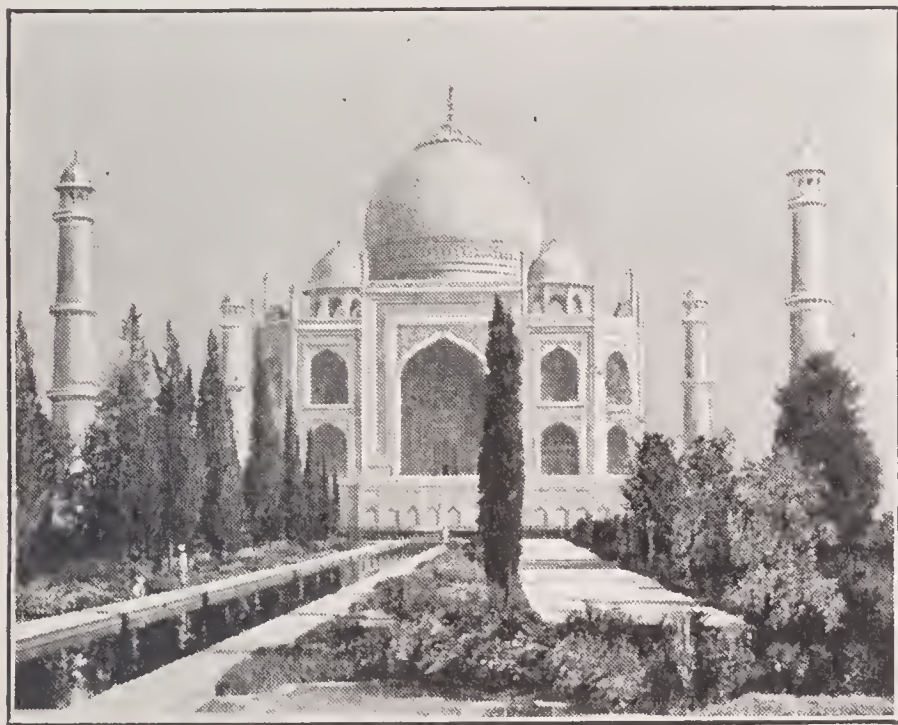
The people of India have several religions. Many are Moham-medans. Most of the people are Hindus. Some of them worship idols made of stone and wood.

Most of the people are farmers. They raise much rice. It is their most important food. Cotton, opium, wheat, indigo, and sugar are valuable products. The people also make rugs, carpets, and things of brass.

They raise much flax. From the flax linen cloth and thread are made. Linen cloth is very strong and cool. The flax plant grows about a meter high. The fiber is on the stem. A valuable oil is made of the seeds. It is used in making paints.



India has many beautiful palaces and temples. The Hindus do fine work in stone, wood, brass, silver, and gold. The most beautiful building in the world is in northern India. It is the Taj Mahal. It is made of pure white marble. It is decorated with jewels, gold, and silver. It is the tomb of a Mohammedan ruler. It was built by his wife.



Taj Mahal.

In India the people are divided into classes, or *castes*. There are hundreds of castes. A farmer's son must also be a farmer. He can never become the equal of a prince. He must stay in his caste.



Hindu women.

The wife is a slave to her husband. She never eats at the table with him. She must wait until he has eaten. The women do the hardest work. The men like to sit in the streets and tell stories.

In the forests there are many large animals. Tigers, elephants, and rhinoceroses are the largest. The largest tigers live here. Some of them are man-eaters. The Hindus are afraid of them. A tiger will stay near a village.



In the evening he comes near the houses. He catches men, women, and children. He can easily run with a man in his mouth. Carabaos are not afraid of tigers. They fight the tigers with their horns.

*Calcutta* is the capital of India. *Bombay* and *Madras* are important seaports.

*Ceylon* is a large island The people raise much cacao, tea, and coffee.

**The Chinese Empire** has five large provinces. China and Manchuria are on the eastern side. They have large rivers and broad, fertile valleys. Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan are mostly deserts. Thibet is a high plateau.

China is a very old country. On the northern side of China there is a thick high wall. It was built by the Chinese many hundreds of years ago. They wished to keep the robbers of Manchuria and Mongolia out of China. It is about twice as high as most bamboo houses. In the Philippines this wall would go all the way around Luzon.

Most of the people are farmers. They irrigate the land. Their farms are small. They use carabaos, donkeys, and camels. They raise nearly all kinds of grain, fruit, and vegetables. Rice is the food of most of the people.



Picking tea, China.

They raise much tea. Tea is the dried leaves of the tea plant. The plant is a bush about four feet high. The leaves are picked, dried, and sorted. Then they are dried again and put into boxes. Much tea is sent to Europe, America, and Australia.

In most of the towns we can see Chinese weaving silk cloth. They make the best silks. They twist the thread with their hands. (Read *Insular Third Reader*, p. 100.)



Much bamboo grows in China. In many towns the houses are made of bamboo. They make hats, mats, chairs, baskets, pens, brushes, and other things of bamboo.

The Chinese do not drink cold water. They drink tea. They eat with chopsticks. The mother carries the baby on her back. The boys fly kites shaped like birds and fishes. The children must always obey their parents. They like books. Many Chinese are great scholars. In school they study history, law, and counting. The pupils study aloud. They turn their backs to the teacher. Then they shout their lessons. The girls do not go to school.

*Peking* is the capital of the Chinese Empire. It is surrounded by a high wall. Nearly all the cities of China have high walls around them like the Walled City in Manila. The streets are narrow, dusty, and dirty. The houses are low.

In the streets we can see long lines of brown, hairy camels.

They came from Mongolia. They carry tea and cloth. There are many carts, wheelbarrows, and donkeys. In the shops all kinds of things are sold. At night the people carry lanterns.

*Canton* is the largest city in China. The houses are built



Chinese school.

close together. The streets are very narrow. Some of them are covered with cloth. Many Chinese in the Philippines came from Canton.

Thousands of people in Canton live on boats. Many live on junks. The junks are used for fishing and for carrying freight and passengers. The Chinese



paint eyes on their junks and other boats. They say that the boat cannot see where to go if it does not have eyes. Many of the people who live on boats raise ducks and geese.

steamship is about two days in making the trip. Hongkong belongs to Great Britain.

**Japan** is a country on islands. The Japanese are small and dark. In the northern islands they have

very black hair and long beards. They are called Ainos. Some of the Japanese in the southern islands are taller. They have smooth faces. They look much like Filipinos.

Not many years ago Japan had only her old customs. Her men were warriors. They used bows, arrows, and spears. They did not know about



House boats, Canton.

From Canton the Chinese send to us rice, silk, cotton and linen cloth, dishes, and many things made of iron.

*Hongkong* is a small island. It is near Canton. Its capital is Victoria. It has a beautiful harbor. Thousands of ships stop here each year. It is nearly a thousand kilometers from Manila. A

other peoples and countries. Then many warships from the United States came to Japan. The Americans asked the Japanese to trade with them. Then other countries sent ships to trade with the Japanese. Then Japanese students went to the United States and Europe. They learned all they could, so as to improve their own country.



The Japanese now have good schools and colleges. They have telegraphs, telephones, railroads, books, and newspapers. They are now the strongest and best educated people in Asia.

They love their beautiful country. The hills and plains are very fertile. Fuji is a high volcano. Its top is covered with snow nearly all the year. Like Mayón, Fuji is a beautiful mountain.

The sides of Japanese houses are made of wood. The walls between the rooms are made of wood and paper. The paper



In a Japanese house.

is pasted over wooden frames. The frames slide. At night the rooms are closed.

On the floors are straw mats. They are about five centimeters thick. The people never wear



Jinrikisha.

shoes on these mats. They have no chairs. They sit and sleep on the mats. The women use wooden pillows so as to keep their hair smooth. Their hair is combed only once a week. The people eat rice. They eat with chopsticks.

They have a few horses, and not many cattle. The farmers often pull their own plows. Nearly all the work is done by men. They pull heavy loads on carts. They pull the jinrikishas.

The Japanese are skillful in painting, embroidery, woodwork, and the making of silk.



*Tokyo* is the capital. It is a large city. The emperor lives in a palace in the central part of the city. The palace is in a large park. The park is surrounded by walls and canals.

Nearly all the houses are small and low. The roofs extend over the sides. Some of the houses are made of solid stone. They have iron doors and windows. These houses will not burn. The streets are wide and clean. There are some large buildings like those in Europe and America.

Both men and women wear long coats. The women wear long sashes around their waists. Their shoes are made of wood.

*Yokohama* is the principal seaport. Steamers going from Manila to America stop here.

**Korea** is a small country near Japan.

The people wear long coats and big hats. They build their houses like Japanese. Gold, silver, cop-

per, and iron are found in Korea. The soil is rich. The people raise rice, beans, and vegetables. Korea is now under the Japanese government.

**Siam and Anam.** — These countries are on a large peninsula. They are mountainous. Between the mountain chains there are broad, flat valleys. In the rainy season these low valleys are covered with water. The climate is hot and wet.

The soil is very fertile. Much rice is raised. The people eat rice and curry. Curry is made of fish and pepper.

Along the rivers many people live on boats. Some of these boats are like our cascos. Houses are built on rafts. The people are poor. Women and girls do most of the work. Some of the people look like Chi-

nese. Many others are Malays.

The people of Siam are Buddhists. They think that when a



Korean.



man dies he may become an animal. So they are kind to all animals. The Buddhist temples, or churches, are very fine. They have many towers. Some of the

The people are Malays. This peninsula is the home of the Malay people. The Filipinos are Malays. Many hundreds of years ago some Malays went from this peninsula to the Philippine Islands. Then other Malays came. They were our ancestors.



Temple, Siam.

towers are plated with gold. In the temples there are idols that are covered with gold.

*Bangkok* is the capital of Siam. It is the home of the king. He has beautiful palaces. He has built railroads and telegraphs. He tries to improve his people.

**The Straits Settlements** is the name of the southern part of the Malay Peninsula and some small islands near its shore. They belong to Great Britain.

*Singapore* is a very important city. Many large ships stop here. They go to India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, and Europe. In the markets of Singapore you could buy things from all these countries. Many of the people are Chinese.

**Review.** — 1. In what part of Asia is there a large plain? What country is in this plain? Siberia is a part of what country in Europe?

2. Where is Turkey? What people live in this country? What city is the holy city of the Christians? For what is Damascus noted?

3. What people live in Arabia? How do they live?

4. Tell something about the Persians.

5. What large river is in India? What are the most important products





# THE EAST INDIES AND AUSTRALIA

SCALE OF MILES  
0 500 1000  
SCALE OF KILOMETERS  
0 1000 2000

Same scale as the maps of North America,  
South America, Asia, and Africa.

Longitude 80 East from 100 Greenwich 120 140 SOUTH 160 180 Longitude 160 West 140



of India? Tell something about flax and its uses. Write a composition about the people of India. What animals live in India?

6. Where is the great wall in China? What are some of the products of China? Tell how tea is raised. Tell how silk is made. Write a composition about the Chinese. Describe Canton.

7. Where is Hongkong? To what country does it belong?

8. Tell how the Japanese live. How are Japanese houses made?

9. Describe the people of Siam.

10. Where are the Straits Settlements?

### **EAST INDIES AND AUSTRALIA**

**Map Questions.**—1. What large island is south of the Malay Peninsula?

2. What strait is between the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra?

3. What large island is east of Sumatra?

4. In what direction are the Philippines from Borneo?

5. What island is south of Borneo?

6. What islands are east of Borneo?

7. What sea is between Celebes and Mindanao?

8. What strait is between New Guinea and Australia?

9. What large islands are southeast of Australia?

10. What small islands are east of Australia?

11. Where are the Solomon Islands?

12. What islands are east of the Philippines?

13. On the map of the Western Hemisphere, on page 17, find the Hawaiian Islands.

14. In what part of Australia are Melbourne and Sydney?

15. Find Batavia.

16. Where is Auckland?

### **THE EAST INDIES AND AUSTRALIA**

South of the Malay Peninsula and the Philippine Islands there are several large islands. These are called the East Indies. The largest islands in the East Indies are Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and New Guinea.

Borneo and New Guinea are larger than all the Philippine Islands. Sumatra is nearly as large. Java and Celebes are larger than Luzon.

Nearly all these islands belong to Holland.

These islands are much like the Philippine Islands. The climate and the plants are about the same. The people are Malays. Sugar, tobacco, coffee, and spices are the most important products.



**Sumatra** is very mountainous. Many of the people live in wild tribes. Along the coasts there are many villages and cities. The people are peaceful and have good farms.

**Java** is the richest of these islands. It has nearly three times as many people as the Philippine Islands. They are mostly farmers. Their houses, their villages, their markets, and many of their customs are like ours. Many of the men wear turbans. Some of them are rich.

The people are ruled by sultans. The Dutch governors tell the sultans what to do. When a sultan walks out, a golden umbrella is held over his head. The poor people squat in the road and hold up their hands when the sultan is going by.

Most of the people raise coffee and sugar.



Sumatrans.

**Batavia** is the capital. It is a beautiful city. The houses are painted white. They have pretty gardens.

**Borneo** is a very large island. Its mountains and plains are covered with forests and swamps.

The people are called Dyaks. In the mountains

there are many wild tribes. The civilized peoples live along the coast. They raise sugar, rice, and tobacco. Their houses are made of bamboo and nipa.

Many animals live in the forests. Here the orang-outang is found. It is not so large as a gorilla. It is about thirteen decimeters high. Its arms and legs are short. It is very strong. It can kill a man. It lives in trees and eats fruit.

**Celebes** is south of Mindanao. The people are very poor. They



work on farms, where rice and coffee are raised.

**The Moluccas** are also called "The Spice Islands." Cloves and nutmegs are raised. The clove tree grows about thirty feet high. The cloves are the blossoms. They are picked, and dried in smoke. They are then put into boxes and sent to all parts of the world.

Nutmegs grow on smaller trees. The fruit is about the size of a chico. The nutmeg is on the inside of the fruit. It is surrounded by a fiber called mace. Nutmegs and mace are used as spices.

**New Guinea.**—The people of New Guinea are Malays and Papuans. Most of them live in wild tribes.

**Australia** is the largest island in the world. It belongs to Great Britain. Most of the island is

very dry. The eastern part is mountainous and fertile.

There are only a few uncivilized people. They are called bushmen. They live in small tribes. They tattoo and paint their bodies. Some of them wear long pins through their noses. They use spears and clubs. They eat roots, kangaroos, birds, and eggs. Their houses are made of stones and leaves, and of bark.

Australia is a land of queer birds and animals. The kangaroo is the largest animal. It sits on its hind

legs and tail. It can jump ten meters. The mother kangaroo carries her baby in a pouch.

The platypus is an animal with a bill like a duck. It lays eggs.

There are many interesting birds. The emu is nearly as tall as an ostrich. Its feathers are like coarse hair.



Bushman.



Most of the people are English. They raise sheep, cattle, and wheat. Some farmers have thousands of sheep. Their wool is long and fine. The wool is cut or sheared off. It is tied into bales. The bales are sent to Europe. Here the wool is made into cloth. Two kilograms of wool will make a suit for a man.

In the mountains there are rich mines of gold.

Australia now has many large cities. *Melbourne* is the largest city. It has many fine buildings, schools, colleges, libraries, hospitals, electric lights, electric cars, and looks like a city in England or America.

*Sydney* is the most important seaport. It has a good harbor. Steamships are two weeks in going from Manila to Sydney.

**New Zealand** also belongs to Great Britain. Most of the peo-

ple are English. The natives are called Maoris. They are Malays.

The country is very beautiful. It has many volcanoes and geysers. The tops of some of the mountains are covered with snow. The climate is very healthful.

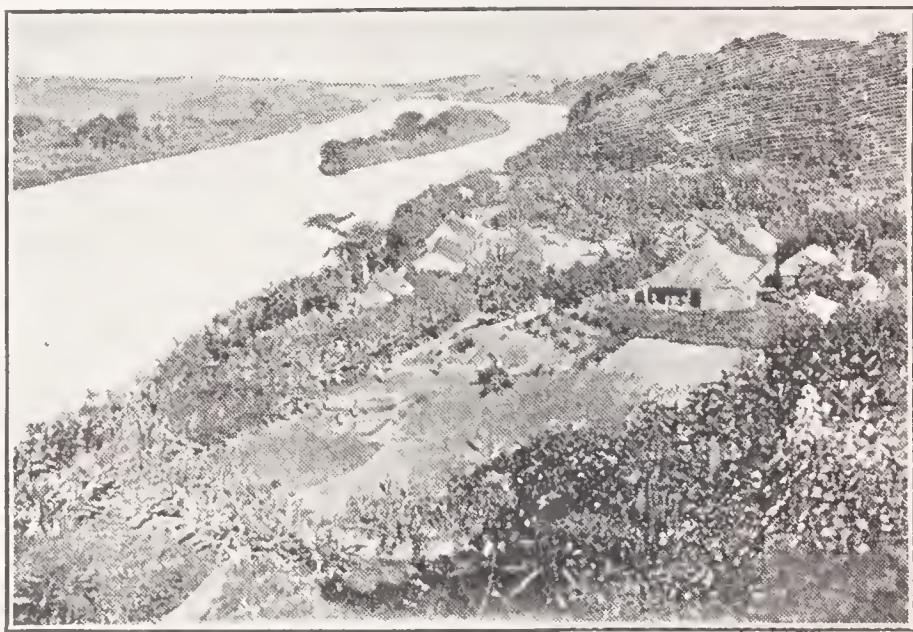
The people raise cattle, sheep, wheat, and many fruits. They are industrious and happy.

*Wellington* is the capital. *Auckland* is the largest seaport.

**Fiji Islands.** — North of New Zealand are the Fiji Islands. They



Kangaroo.



Scene in the Fiji Islands.



belong to Great Britain. The English have large farms on which sugar, rice, taro, tea, tobacco, and fruits are raised.

The natives are brown. Their hair is frizzly, like the hair of a Negrito. They have small farms. They make beautiful houses of woven reeds and thick roofs of grass.

The people of the **Solomon Islands** are tall and strong. They are Papuans.

**Guam** is east of the Philippines. It is one of the Ladrone Islands. It belongs to the United States. The people look like the people in the Philippines.

*Agaña* is the capital.

**Hawaiian Islands** are northeast of the Philippine Islands. They belong to the United States. Most of the people are brown like the Malays. There are also many Japanese and Americans.

Much sugar, rice, taro, and coffee are raised.

*Honolulu* is the capital.

**Review.** — 1. What are the largest islands in the East Indies?

2. To what country do nearly all these islands belong?

3. What are the most important products?

4. On which islands are nutmegs and cloves raised? For what are they used?

5. Where is Batavia?

6. What peoples live in Australia?



Thatched hut, Hawaiian Islands.

7. To what country do Australia and New Zealand belong?

8. What are the important products?

9. What are the largest cities?

10. Describe New Zealand.

11. Where are the Fiji Islands? What people live there?

12. What island east of the Philippines belongs to the United States?

13. Where are the Hawaiian Islands?







## DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHERS

I. The first lessons in Geography should be about the things already familiar to the child. Talk about the streets in his town, the church, the school, the post-office, the market, and other places of interest. Talk about the things in the market,—what they are, where they come from, for what they are used.

Have them tell on what streets or roads they go from one place to another, as for example, in going from their homes to school, to the church, etc. Have them tell on what street they live, on what street the schoolhouse is, on what street the church is, etc.

Talk about the river, boats, carromatas, and other local means of travel and transportation. Talk about the things that are brought into and carried away from the town.

II. Draw a large map of the town, especially of the parts familiar to the pupils. Mark on it the principal buildings and places of interest, the schoolhouse and houses of the pupils in the class, the streets, and the large streams. Question the pupils about it. Have them find the places talked about. Have them go from one place to another on the map. Gradually enlarge the map until it represents the whole town and its vicinity.

III. Take the pupils to some river or brook. Talk about it. Notice the *banks*, the *current*, the little streams or *rills* flowing down the banks. Have the pupils find the streams on the map of the town.

IV. Call the attention of the pupils to the hills and mountains near their home. Mark them on the map.

V. Have the pupils observe the valleys of some streams of the town. Notice the slopes and the kinds of soil,—sand, mud, clay, gravel, and rocks.



VI. Have the pupils observe some level piece of ground or a plain, a lake, and waterfall, if possible. Use sand to model the various land and water forms. Illustrate with pictures.

VII. Get coral, shells, or other things from the ocean. If the pupils live near the shore, go with them some afternoon to the beach. Notice the surf, the sand, the rocks, the seaweed, crabs, and other life in the sea, the waves, and the ships.

VIII. Model in sand or clay to show these shore forms of land and water. If possible have the pupils observe them along the shore of a pond, a lake, or the ocean. If the town is near the seashore, show the location of the shore on the map.

IX. Have the pupils notice the apparent course of the sun and moon across the sky. Teach the directions. Draw them on the floor. Have the pupils locate things in the schoolroom by direction. Have them tell the direction to their homes and to other places in the town. Have them tell directions on the map of the town.

X. Use a globe to teach the general form of the earth. Illustrate the hemispheres with clay balls or an orange.

XI. Have the pupils find the continents and the Philippines on the globe. Use the globe with a lighted candle to show day and night. Show the axis and equator.

XII. Have the pupils also locate the principal islands and other important places on a wall map.

XIII. Have the pupils keep a weather record during the year. Notice (1) the direction and gradual change of direction of the wind, (2) the changes in temperature, (3) cloudiness, (4) rain, (5) thunder storms, (6) baguios, and (7) the position of the sun north, or south, or directly overhead.

XIV. Talk with the pupils about the most useful plants, trees, fruits, and vegetables.



XV. Talk with the pupils about the different animals and insects, their uses and their habits. Have the pupils write compositions about the carabao, the bat, the white ant, etc. Have them read "The Insular Third Reader," pages 15, 63, 89, 100, 118, and 162, and "Lessons in English," pages 105, 125, 168, and 177.

XVI. Make a large relief map of Luzon of sand or clay. Have the pupils study this map with the relief map in the book.

XVII. Use the parts in the smaller print as reading lessons. When reading about tobacco, if you can, show the pupils some tobacco leaves, and a tobacco plant growing.

XVIII. Get a piece of indigo in the market. Show how it may be used for dyeing and making ink. Have some indigo plants growing in the school garden. Show how the dye is extracted. Have them read "Lessons in English," page 168.

XIX. Have the pupils learn the different kinds of materials used for weaving mats, hats, and cloth. Show them how these are obtained. If you can, show them how to weave mats and other things. Have some of the fiber plants growing in the school garden, — pineapple, hemp, cotton, etc.

When teaching about "Coffee," "Coconut," "Hemp," etc., get as many materials as you can to illustrate. Have coconuts in the class. Show the husks, the fibers, the milk, copra, the oil, and other products. Have the pupils read, write compositions as suggested on pages 172, 177, and 180, "Lessons in English."







## PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

KEY. — VOWELS: *ā* in *lāte*, *ă* in *făt*, *â* in *câre*, *ä* in *fär*, *à* in *làst*, *a* in *fall*, *a* in *was*, *ã* in *collār*, *ā* in *final*; *ē* in *mē*, *ě* in *mět*, *berry*, *e* in *veil*, *ē* in *tērm*, *ê* in *thêre*, *e* in *novel*; *ī* in *fine*, *ī* in *tīn*, *ī* in *police*; *ō* in *nōte*, *ō* in *nōt*, *ó* in *són*, *ô* in *fôr*, *o* in *do*, *ou* in *out*; *ū* in *tūne*, *ū* in *nūt*, *u* in *rude* (= *o*), *u* in *full*, *û* in *bûrn*, *ua* = *wa*, *ue* = *we*, *ui* = *wi*; *ȳ* in *mȳ*, *ȳ* in *hȳmn*. CONSONANTS: *ç* in *çent*, *maçhine*, *c* in *can*; *ġ* in *ġem*, *ġ* in *ġet*; *ñ* = *ny*, *n* = *ng*, *N* = *ng* but is silent; *ph* = *f*; *ş* = *z*; *th* in *thine*; *x* = *gz*. *Italic letters are silent.*

Ä'brä  
 Äb ŷs sĭn'ĭä  
 Ä'den  
 Äd rĭ ät'ic Sea  
 Äf ġhăĭn ĭs tăn'  
 Äf'rĭ cá  
 Äg'nō R.  
 Ä ġu'sân  
 Ä lăs'ká  
 Äl baŷ'  
 Äl ěx ăn'drĭ à  
 Äl ġē'rĭ à  
 Äl ġĭērs'  
 Älps  
 Äl tai' Mts.  
 Äm'à zôn  
 Äm'bōs Că mã rĭ'nes  
 Äm'stēr dăm  
 Ä nām'  
 Än'dēs  
 Än'ġe les (-hā-)  
 Änt ärc'tic  
 Än tĭ que (-kā)  
 Änt'wērp  
 Ä pār'rĭ  
 Äp'en nĭnes  
 Ä' pō  
 Äp pâ lă'chĭ an  
 Ä rā'bĭ à  
 Är'ăbs  
 Är'āŷ'ät

Ärc'tic  
 Ä re qui'pă (-kē'-)  
 Är ġĕĭn tĭ'nă  
 Är'kan sas  
 Äsia (ā'shĭ à)  
 Äth'ēns  
 Ät lăĭn'tic  
 Äuck'land (ak'-)  
 Äus trā'lĭ à (as-)  
 Äus'trĭ à  
 Bă bu yă'nes  
 Bă cō'lōd  
 Bă cō lōr  
 Băf'fĭn B.  
 Bă ġō'bōs  
 Bă ġuĭ ō'  
 Bă hĭ'à  
 Bai kăl'  
 Bă lăĭġ'à  
 Bă lă yăn'  
 Bă lēr'  
 Bă lĭ'uăġ  
 Băl kăĭn'  
 Băl'tic Sea  
 Bă lăchĭs tăn'  
 Băĭk'à  
 Băĕ ġē lō'nă  
 Bă sĭ' lăĭn  
 Bă tā'ăĭn  
 Bă tā'nes

Bă tăn'ġăs  
 Ba tā'vĭ à  
 Bau an  
 Bă yōm bōġġ'  
 Běl'ġĭ ūm  
 Bĕĭn ġal' B.  
 Bĕĭn ġuĕt'  
 Bĕ'rĭġ Sea  
 Bĕr'lĭn  
 Bĭ'cōls  
 Bĭ nōĭn'dō  
 Bĭs'cāŷ B.  
 Blăĭn'cō  
 Bō'ăc  
 Bō ġō tā'  
 Bō hōl  
 Bō khă'ră  
 Bō lĭ nă'ō C.  
 Bō lĭv' ĭ à  
 Bōm bāŷ'  
 Bōĭn tōc'  
 Bōĕ'nē ō  
 Bōs'tōĭ  
 Bră zĭl'  
 Brĭt'ĭsh  
 Brŷs'sĕls  
 Bu'dă pĕst  
 Buĕ'nōs Aĭ'res  
 Bŷf'fă lō  
 Bu lă căĭn  
 Buĭ ġă'rĭ à

Bu'rĭ às  
 Bŷr'mă  
 But uan  
 Că ġă y'ăĭn  
 Că ġă yă'nes  
 Căĭ'rō  
 Că lă mĭ ä' nĕs  
 Căĭ ĭ fōĕ'nĭ à  
 Căĭ lă'ō  
 Că mō'tes  
 Căĭn'à dă  
 Căĭn'ġĕr  
 Căĭn tōĭn'  
 Cape Col'o ny  
 Că'piz (-pĕth)  
 Căp'rĭ cōĭn  
 Că ră băĭ'lo (-yō)  
 Că ră'căs  
 Căĕ ĭb bĕ'ăĭn  
 Căĕs'pĭ an  
 Că tan dŷ ä'nes  
 Căĕ bă lō'ġăĭn  
 Cău'că sŷs  
 Că vĭ'te  
 Cebŷ (thă bōō')  
 Cĕĭ'ġ bĕġ  
 Cĕŷ lōĭn'  
 chăĭn'el  
 Chĭ că'ġō  
 Chĭ'cō R.



Chī'le	Eū rā'sia (-shīa)	Hūd'son	Lī'ma
Chī'nà	Eū'rope	Hūn'gà rỹ	Līn gā yēn
Chī nēse'	Ēv'ēr ěst	Hū'ròn	Lī'pà
Chris tĩ ä'nĩ ä		Īce'berg	Lĩş'bòn
Cō lōm'bĩ ä	Fěz	Īce'land	Lĩv'ēr pool
Cōl ō rā'dō	Fĩ'jĩ (-gĩ) Is.	Īg or ōt'	Llā'nōs
Cō lūm'bĩ ä	Flōr'ĩ dà	Īl lĩ nois'	Lòn'dòn
Cōn çęp'tion (-shũn)	Fōr mō'sà	Ī lō cā' nōs	Lōs Ba'ñōs
Con stān tĩ nō'ple	Frānce	Ī lō'cōs Nōr'te	Lụ bàng
Cō pēn hā' gēn		Ī lō'cōs Sụr	Lụ ce'nà (-thā'-)
Cordillera (kor dē lyā' rā)	Gād dā'nes	Ī lō ĩ'lō	Lụ zōn (-thōn)
Cōr rē gĩ dōr'(-hē-)	Gāl'vēs tòn	Ī'mụs	Lỹ'òns
Cōr'sĩ cā	Gān'gēs	In'dĩ ä	Mā cā be'be
Cōt tā bā'tō	Ge nē'vā	In'diāns	Māc kēn'zĩe
Cū'bā	Gēr'mā nỹ	In'dō-Chī'nà	Mād à gās'cār
Cụ li ōn'	Gĩ bral'tār Str.	In'dūs	Mā dēi'rā R.
Cụ'yō	glā'cier (-shēr)	Īr kũtsk'	Mā drās'
	Glās'gōw	Ī sa be'lā	Mā drĩd'
	Gō'bĩ	Ī tāl'ians (-yāns)	Mā gēl'lan Str.
Dā'et	Greāt Brit'ain	Īt'ā lý	Mā lā bōn
Dā gu'pān	Greeçe		Mā'lāys
Dā mās'cūs	Green'land	Jā māl'cā (gā-)	Mā lō'lōs
Dān'ūbe	Guā'guā	Jā pān' (gā-)	Mān'chēs tēr
Dā pĩ'tān	Guām	Jāp à neş'e' (gā-)	Mān chũ'rĩ ä
Dā tā	Guāy à quĩl(-kēl')	Jā'va (gā-)	Mān dā'yās
Dāvāō	Guĩ ä'nā	Jē rụ'sà lēm (gē-)	Mān gũĩ ä'nes
Dā'vĩs Str.	Guĩn'ēa	Jo lo (hō-lō)	Mā nĩ'lā
Dēn'mārķ		Kām chāt'kā	Mā nō'bōs
Dēn'vēr	Hā gō noy	Khĩ'vā	Mā rĩn dụ'que (-kā)
Dũb'lĩn	Hāi'tĩ	Kōn'gō	Mā rĩ ve'les
Dụ mā gue'te	Hām'bũrg		Mār seĩlles
	Hāt'tēr às, C.	Lāb'rā dōr	Mās bā'te
East In'diēs	Hā vān'ā	Lā gō noy	Mās sà chũ'sētts
Ēc uā dōr'	Hā wai'ĩ	Lā gu'nà de Baỹ	Mā yōn'
Ēd'ĩn burgh (-bũr ō)	Hā wai'ian (-yān)	Lā Lā gu'nà	Mēc'ca
E'gypt	hēm'ĩ sphere	Lā nāō	Mēd ĩ tēr rā'nē ạn
En gā'ñō	Hĩ māl'lā yās	Lāō ag' (lōu äg')	Mēl'boũrne
England (ĩng'glānd)	Hĩn'dụs	Lā U nĩōn	Mēx'ĩ cō
E'rĩe	Hō àng'	Lē pān'tō	Mĩch'ĩ gān
Ēs'kĩ mōş	Hōl'land	Leyte (lā'ē tā)	Mĩn dā nāō
Ēt'nā	Hōng kōng'	Lĩ bē'rĩ ä	Mĩn dō'rō
Eū phrā'tēs	Hō nō lụ' lụ		



Mĩn nē ăp'ō līs	Ōn tā'rī ō	Qui'tō (ke-)	sīl'vās
Mĩ sà'mīs	Ō rā'nī		Sīnga pōre'
Mīs sīs sīp'pī	Ō rī nō'cō	Rà gay'	Siquijor (sē kē hōr')
Mīs sōu'rī	Ō sà'kă	Rhīne	Sīt'kă
Mō bīle'	Ōt'tà wà	Rhōne	Smyr'nà (smēr'-)
Mō lūc'cās		Riō de Jà nei'rō (zhă-)	Sōr'sō gōn
Mōn gō'li à	Pà cīf'īc	Riō Grăn'de	South À mēr'ī cà
Mōn tē vīd'ē ō	Pà lă'wàn	Riō Ne'grō	Spāin
Mōnt rē ăl'	Pām păn'gă	Rī zăl' (-thăl)	Spăn'ish
Mōrō	Pām păn'gōs	Rōm blōn	Stōck'hōlm
Mō rōc'cō	pām'pās	Rōme	Sụ bả'nōs
Mōs'cōw	Păn à mǎ'	Rou mā'nī à	Sụ'bic
Mū'nīeh	Pà năy'	Rus sia (rūsh'ă)	Sụ dân'
	Pàn dân'		Sụ ẻz'
Nă'ples	Păn gǎ sī nǎn	Sà hǎ'rǎ	Sụ mǎ'trǎ
Nē grī'tōs	Păn gǎ sī nǎ'nes	St. Lău'rence	Sū pē'rī or
Nē'grōes	Pà rǎ'	St. Lọu'is	Sụ rī gǎ'ō
Nē'grōs Ōccī den tǎl'	Pǎ rǎ'guǎ	St. Pē'ters būrg	Swē'den
Nē'grōs Ōrī en tǎl'	Pǎ rǎ guay'	Sámār	Swīt'zēr lǎnd
Neth'ēr lǎnds	Pǎr'is	Sǎn Bēr nǎr dī'nō	Syđ'neý
New England (īng' gland)	Pásīg	Sǎn Fēr nǎn'dō	
New'foūnd lǎnd	Pē kīng'	Sǎn Frǎn cīs'cō	
New Guīn ēa	Pěnn sýl vǎ'nī à	Sǎn Ĭ sī' drō	Tà ăl
New Ōr' lē an	Pēr'sia (-shǎ)	Sǎn Jose' (hō sǎ')	Tac lō'ban
New Yôrk	Pē rų'	Sǎn Juǎ nī'cō	Tà gǎ'logs
New Zēa'lǎnd	Phīl à dēl'phī à	Sǎn Mī guel'	Tàg bǎ'nu ăs
Nī ǎg'ǎ rǎ	Phīl'ip pīnes	Sǎn'tà Bǎr'bà rǎ	Tàg bī lǎ'rǎn
Nī cà rǎ'guǎ	Plǎ'tǎ	Sǎn'tà Cruz' (cruth')	Tǎrlác
Nīle	Plǎ teau' (-tō)	Sǎn tī ǎ'gō	Tǎs mā'nī à
Nizh'nī (nyēz'nyē)	Pōrt'lǎnd	Sār dīn'ǎ	Tǎ'wī Tǎ'wī
Nōv'gō rōd	Por'tō Rī'cō	Scǎn dī nǎ'vī ǎn	Tà yǎ'bas
North Amēr'ī cà	Pōrt Sǎ ĩd'	Scōt'lǎnd	Tchǎd
Nōr'wǎy	Pōr'tū gal	Sē ăt'tle	Tě herǎn'
Nō'vǎ Seō'ti à (-shǎ)	Pōr'tū guēse	Sēr'vī à	Tī bết'
Nue'vǎ Cǎ'ce rēs (thā-)	Puer'tō Gǎ le' rǎ	Shǎng hǎ'ī	Tī ẻn'tsin'
Nue'vǎ Écija (ǎ'thē hǎ)	Puer'to Prīn ce' sǎ	Shěf'fiēld	Tiflis (tyē flyēs')
Nue'vǎ Vīz cǎ yǎ(vēth-)	(-thā-)	Sī ǎm'	Tī'grīs
Ny ăs' sa (nē-)	Pū'gět Sd.	Sī bē'rī à	Tīm bŭk'tų
	Pýr'ē nēes	Sī bų yǎn	Tī mōr'
Ō dēs'sǎ		Sīç'ī lý	Tīn guī ǎ'nes
Ō hī'ō R.	Quē bēc'	Sī er'ǎ Lē ō'nē	Tō'kyō
Ō lōn gǎ pō	Queens'lǎnd	Sī er'ǎ Nē vǎ'dǎ	Tōr'rēs Str.



Trĩp'ō lĩ  
 Tụ guē ga rā'ō  
 Tũ'nĩs  
 Tịr kēs tăn'  
 Túr'keỹ  
  
 Ū'ral  
 Ụ rụ guāy  
  
 Vāl pā rā i'so

Vǎn cou'vēr  
 Věn ē zuē'là  
 Věn'ĩçe  
 Vērde, C.  
 Vē sũ'vĩ ũs  
 Vĩc tō'rĩ à  
 Vĩ ěn'nà  
 Vĩ'gàn  
 Vĩ sǎ'yan Is.  
 Vĩ sǎ'yans

Völ'gǎ  
  
 Wāleş  
 Wash'ĩng tòn  
 Wěl'lĩng tòn  
 Wěst In'dĩeş  
  
 Yǎng'tzē  
 Yěl'lōw stōne

Yěn'ĩ se'ĩ  
 Yō kō hǎ'mǎ  
 Yụ cá tăn'  
 Yụ'kǒn  
  
 Zǎm bǎ lǎ'neş  
 Zǎm bǎ'leş  
 Zám be'zĩ  
 Zǎn zĩ bǎr'



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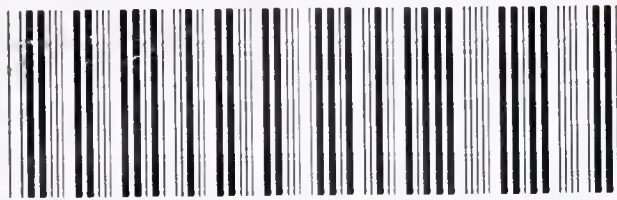
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